

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIII

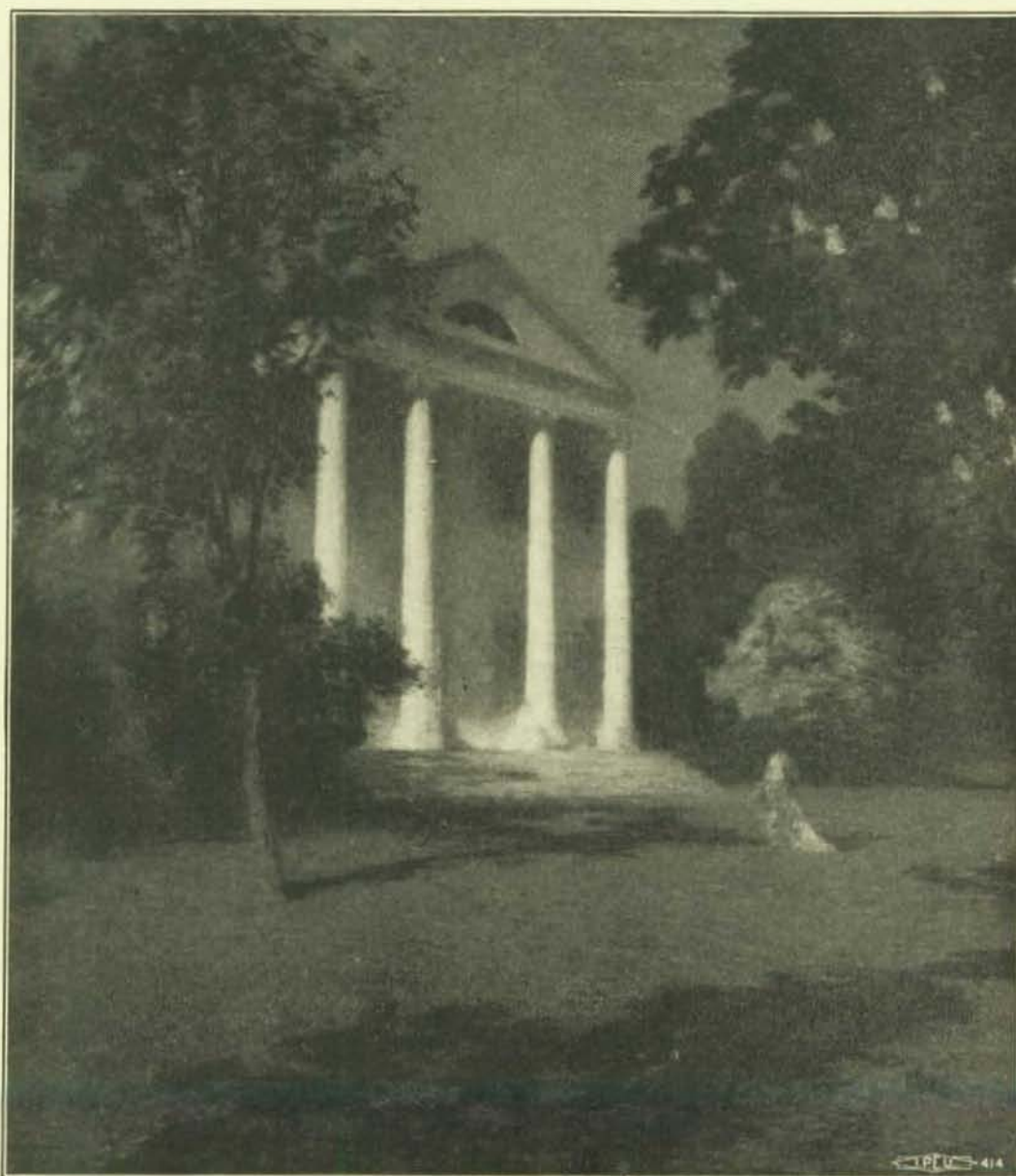
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1934

NO. 5

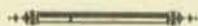
*The
Tory
Revo-
lution*



*What
is - a
Free
Union*



EMPLOYING UNEMPLOYMENT RESOLUTIONS



Do you remember,—

When **you** were unemployed (and many can happily look on this as a thing of the past), one of your pastimes was planning what you would do when the pay envelope came again?

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THEY WILL ACCOMPLISH A LOT, IF YOU WILL LET THEM.

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS
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Magazine Chat

Clayton R. Lee, financial secretary of Local Union No. 38, saw Edgar A. Guest's poem entitled "Brotherhood." He liked it very much and was struck at once with its appropriateness for a labor union publication. He took a great deal of trouble to discover who held the publishing rights to this piece and finally got in touch with the George Matthew Adams Service. It is through their service that we are publishing this poem of comradeship in this issue.

Bachie's comments on certain photographs appearing in the April number are just and interesting. We have often said that you might as well have a house without windows as a magazine without photographs. Photographs portraying the work of the world are not so easy to get nor are they so inexpensive. The best photographers of industry and labor are forced to take their cameras in hand and go into mills, streets, factories and mines, and this work is often dangerous and costly. The result is that their products are beautiful and valuable, and are too expensive for us.

This deficiency has been made up often by our own men who have carried cameras to work and shot their own photographic copy. We also have had the co-operation of many of the employers who have aided us to get good stills—for which we are of course grateful.

We are conscious that the great panorama of labor in this world has not yet been depicted. It is too intricate. But in our own way we are going on to chronicle by photograph and text the saga of American labor.

The front cover photograph this month is from a painting "May Night" by Willard L. Metcalf. This hangs in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

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BROTHERHOOD

by Edgar A. Guest

WHEN men will give the
right of way
To others with less right than
they,
Because they sense their greater
need;
When men will do a kindly deed
For kindness' sake, then Brother-
hood
Will be a word that's under-
stood.

When arrogance and selfish
pride
To suffering walk open eyed,
And words of comfort pause to
speak
And stretch their hands to help
the weak,
Then man may truly make the
claim
That Brotherhood deserves its
name.

When intellect shall come to
hold
As large a place in life as gold,
And honor rich or honor
poor
Be held the same the
world wide
o'er,
Then Brotherhood
will come to
be
A recognized
reality.

When pity dwells in every
heart,
And honor is considered smart,
When decency's the badge of
worth

And sneers are not
considered
mirth,
Then Brotherhood
will come to
seem
More than a vision-
ary dream.





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VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1934

NO. 5

Labor—The Tory Revolution Is Here!

TORY is a name given to a political party. It first referred to certain outlaws in British provinces. It gathered hateful meanings during the American Revolutionary War and has come to stand for that brand of conservatism that refuses to learn, or alter its outlook. Toryism may rightfully be applied, therefore, to that business group of 1934 which fused and merged into a colossal lobby at Washington, employed enough legal talent, and contributed enough funds to temporarily halt the reform measures instituted by the Roosevelt administration in 1933.

Under the guise of bringing recovery this powerful business group has successfully opposed permanent reform. To date the following inventory may be taken.

1. There has not been and there is not likely to be any national economic planning.

2. There has not been and there is not likely to be any arrestment of the profit motive so that wages can move up faster than prices.

3. There has not been and there is not likely to be any strengthening of social projects such as publicly owned power, other than Muscle Shoals.

4. There has not been and there is not likely to be any permanent public works commission that will act as a balance wheel in times of depression.

5. There has not been and there is not likely to be any active governmental strengthening of the free union movement in the United States.

Continuing this inventory it is well to see what has taken place actually on the debit side of the ledger.

1. There has been a strike of banking interests and private capital to enforce a change in the National Securities Act.

2. There has been a successful open defiance of NRA by steel, automobile and other business interests.

3. There has been a strengthening of company unionism in the United States.

4. There has been a weakening of democratic and delegated power to Congress and of congressional morale.

5. There has been a tremendous gain in co-operation, co-ordination of business interests, through NRA with monopolistic privileges and open price practices.

The much-vaunted revolution of 1933

Under the guise of bringing recovery, business men have temporarily halted reform. Still more than 11 million unemployed.

has turned out indeed to be a revolution—a revolution of the Tory type, with big business seated more firmly in the saddle, jockeying for more favorable profit position looking toward a return to the speculative period of the 1920's, which, of course, can mean but one other thing—a new depression. The weapon that big business has used has been index figures of production, payrolls and consumption. President Roosevelt succeeded in bringing confidence to the country. He quieted fears. The force of recovery which began, almost simultaneously with the President's accession to the presidency, throughout the entire world took hold in the United States due to this renewed hope on the part of the masses.

It is good at this point to examine these index figures and to scan the upward trend of business:

tending that the American government was in the hands of irresponsible reformers and reds; secondly, by representing to governmental heads the fact that reform movements being prosecuted at Washington were retarding the rapid uprise of business. That our point of view is not fanciful is indicated by the implied threat of B. C. Forbes, financial writer and spokesman for big business, in one of his syndicated articles for late April: "The truth is that industrial and business leaders are eager to go ahead the moment they become satisfied that Washington will not precipitate a fresh upset." Of course the profit-hungry business group is not taking into consideration the appalling amount of unemployment.

It is true that authorities differ on the amount of re-employment that has gone forward under NRA and the forces making for this re-employment. The U. S. Department of Labor believes that 2,750,000 workers have been re-employed by private industry. It also believes that when normal capacity of production is increased there will be a permanent unemployed group of about 4,000,000 workers.

Month	Industrial Production	Factory Employment	Payrolls	Freight Loadings	Dept. Store Sales
1929 (aver.)	119	101.1	107.7	106	111
1930	96	87.8	87.4	92	102
1931	81	74.4	66.0	75	92
January, 1932	72	68.1	52.4	64	78
February	69	67.7	53.5	62	78
March	67	66.4	52.3	61	72
December	66	60.6	40.9	58	60
January, 1933	65	59.4	39.2	56	60
February	63	59.4	40.0	54	60
March	60	56.6	36.9	50	57
April	66	57.7	38.6	53	67
May	78	60.6	42.0	56	67
June	92	64.8	46.2	60	68
July	100	70.1	49.9	65	70
August	91	73.3	55.7	61	77
September	84	74.3	57.6	60	70
October	77	73.9	57.4	58	70
November	73	72.4	53.6	60	65
December	75	71.8	53.1	62	69
January, 1934	78	71.8	52.9	64	68
February	81	74.7	59.2	64	70
March (estimated)	84	76	61	62	72

(The estimates for March were obtained from purely private and unofficial sources.)

Source: Paul Mallon.

As this upward trend appeared business interests launched a campaign in two directions: the first was in the direction of frightening the populace by con-

It is important to note at this point the figures gathered by the American Federation of Labor showing unemployment trends since 1930.

Total No. Unemployed In U. S.	Total No. Unemployed In U. S.
1930 - 3,947,000†	Feb. - 10,486,000
Jan. - 3,216,000	Mar. - 10,739,000
Feb. - 3,565,000	April - 10,990,000
Mar. - 3,543,000	May - 11,470,000
April - 3,188,000	June - 11,853,000
May - 3,090,000	July - 12,300,000
June - 3,250,000	Aug. - 12,344,000
July - 3,714,000	Sept. - 11,767,000
Aug. - 4,101,000	Oct. - 11,586,000
Sept. - 4,150,000	Nov. - 12,008,000
Oct. - 4,639,000	Dec. - 12,124,000
Nov. - 5,364,000	1933 - 11,904,000†
Dec. - 5,541,000	Jan. - 13,100,000
1931 - 7,431,000†	Feb. - 13,294,000
Jan. - 7,160,000	Mar. - 13,689,000
Feb. - 7,345,000	April - 13,256,000
Mar. - 7,098,000	May - 12,896,000
April - 6,739,000	June - 12,204,000
May - 6,750,000	July - 11,793,000
June - 6,841,000	Aug. - 10,960,000
July - 7,198,000	Sept. - 10,108,000
Aug. - 7,357,000	Oct. - 10,122,000
Sept. - 7,303,000	Nov. - 10,651,000
Oct. - 7,778,000	Dec. - 10,769,000
Nov. - 8,699,000	1934
Dec. - 8,908,000	Jan. - 11,688,000‡
1932 - 11,489,000†	Feb. - 11,374,000*
Jan. - 10,197,000	Mar. - -----

* Preliminary. † Average. ‡ Revised.

General Johnson's yeoman activities in behalf of the business groups in NRA now appears to be a policy of the entire administration. General Johnson's refusal to give labor a voice on code authorities, his refusal to accept the authenticity of unemployment figures as presented by labor and showing the need for rapid rise in payrolls, his attack upon the Wagner National Labor Board, his tenderness for company unions—all these now appear to be the policies adopted on a national scale.

II

It is apparent that the trend in Washington has momentous meanings for the entire nation and, in particular, for labor. Labor must not be blind to the situation inasmuch as the effect of NRA has been largely to lower purchasing power rather than to increase it, due to the fact that where minimum wage scales have been slightly raised for unskilled labor, the minimum scales for skilled labor have been decreased. What is likely to happen in America, therefore, within the next two or three years depends upon the sagacity, courage and social insight of organized labor, but more so upon what the great middle class and white-collar workers are likely to do. In every nation where the business group has succeeded in capturing the state it has done so by working through the white-collar working groups.

At this time a report made by the U. S. Department of Labor on white-collar workers has more than usual significance. This report shows that there were nearly 8,000,000 white-collar workers in 1930 in the United States. This group exceeds in numbers the organized workers. As if to confound theorists in

the field of economics, white-collar workers have grown from 2 per cent of the gainfully employed in 1870 to 16 per cent

in 1930. There follows a table showing occupations of white-collar workers, their sex and their number in 1930.

WHITE COLLAR WORKERS BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
Inspectors, scalers, and surveyors (Log and timber camps)-----	2,183	1	2,184
Baggagemen and freight agents (railroad)-----	16,361	16	16,377
Ticket and station agents (railroad)-----	25,370	1,790	27,160
Agents, express companies-----	4,102	74	4,176
Express messengers and railway mail clerks-----	25,600	8	25,608
Mail carriers-----	120,204	1,129	121,333
Radio operators-----	4,909	46	4,955
Telegraph messengers-----	15,997	179	16,176
Telegraph operators-----	51,699	16,122	67,821
Telephone operators-----	13,625	235,259	248,884
Advertising agents-----	43,364	5,656	49,020
"Clerks" in stores-----	238,844	163,147	401,991
Commercial travelers-----	219,790	3,942	223,732
Decorators, drapers and window dressers-----	13,911	6,238	20,149
Inspectors, gagers, and samplers (trade)-----	10,923	5,820	16,743
Insurance agents-----	243,974	12,953	256,927
Newsboys-----	38,576	417	38,993
Real estate agents-----	203,119	31,308	234,427
Salesmen and saleswomen-----	1,508,283	560,720	2,069,003
Abstracters, notaries, and justices of peace-----	9,848	1,908	11,756
Architects', designers', and draftmen's apprentices-----	2,436	220	2,656
Apprentices to other professional persons-----	3,861	74	3,935
Officials of lodges, societies, etc.-----	11,513	3,002	14,515
Technicians and laboratory assistants-----	8,288	7,700	15,988
Dentists' assistants and attendants-----	770	12,945	13,715
Librarians' assistants and attendants-----	502	1,363	1,865
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants-----	689	13,353	14,042
Agents, collectors, and credit men-----	182,630	13,477	196,107
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants-----	447,937	482,711	930,648
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores)-----	1,290,447	706,553	1,997,000
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls-----	81,430	8,949	90,379
Stenographers and typists-----	36,050	775,140	811,190
Total-----	4,877,235	3,072,220	7,949,455

AMAZING GROWTH OF WHITE COLLAR GROUPS SINCE 1870

Cen- sus Year	MALES			FEMALES			BOTH SEXES		
	Total	White-Collar Workers	Pct.	Total	White-Collar Workers	Pct.	Total	White-Collar Workers	Pct.
1870--	10,669,635	355,252	3.3	1,836,288	11,500	0.6	12,505,923	366,752	2.9
1880--	14,744,942	615,345	4.2	2,647,157	40,958	1.5	17,392,099	656,303	3.8
1890--	19,312,651	1,219,040	6.3	4,005,532	169,673	4.2	23,318,183	1,388,713	6.0
1900--	23,753,836	1,730,033	7.3	5,319,397	439,024	8.3	29,073,233	2,169,057	7.5
1910--	30,091,564	2,749,887	9.1	8,075,772	1,085,926	13.4	38,167,336	3,835,813	10.0
1920--	33,064,737	3,519,907	10.6	8,549,511	2,198,342	25.7	41,614,248	5,718,252	13.7
1930--	38,077,804	4,877,235	12.8	10,752,116	3,072,220	28.6	48,829,920	7,949,455	16.3

III

America has often been called the middle class nation. Labor has often been accused of being middle class. It may well be that the course of American life during the next 10 years will be determined by what the white collar group chooses to do. This fateful choice may depend somewhat on the wisdom and social foresight of organized labor in presenting its case to the white collar group. This will mean statesmanship on the part of organized labor. Judged by what has happened in Italy and Germany, the course of government will be determined by who

wins the allegiance of the white collar group. Both Hitler and Mussolini built Fascism largely through the co-operation of the middle classes. Never mind how they did it. True it is that they did it through artful propaganda, but it was done. Organized labor in America will have to increase the potency of its propaganda and the insistency of its appeal.

Drudgery is as necessary to call out the treasures of the mind as harrowing and planting those of the earth.

—Margaret Fuller.

What Is A Free Trade Union?

By LEWIS L. LORWIN, *Brookings Institution*

LABOR troubles continue in the automobile industry despite the formula recently worked out to end them. That formula is now seen to have involved a temporary truce rather than a lasting settlement.

The fundamental issue remains unsolved. It is that of company unions vs. labor unions, and it is plaguing many industries besides automobile manufacturing. This issue must be settled one way or the other if the United States is to be spared a period of bitter and prolonged industrial warfare.

Case For Company Unions

The advocates of company unions advance five reasons for their position. In the first place, they say, trade unionists, when organized by crafts and scattered in widely different and unrelated industries, can not develop loyalty to a particular plant. Jurisdictional squabbles are bound to arise. A strike of craftsmen against one employer may be extended to the members of the same craft working for another employer who is an innocent by-stander.

A second argument is that labor unions—whether organized by craft or by industry—are directed by professional leaders who must cause annoyance to employers in order to hold their followers. Unions demand the right to visit shops; to watch over conditions of work; to enforce union rules; to limit the power "to hire and fire," and to do a thousand and one other things which presumably interfere with plant discipline.

Third, trade unions are managed by outsiders who do not appreciate the needs and difficulties of particular employers. Fourth, unions call for dues and assessments which are a drain on the worker's earnings. Fifth, unions are controlled by cliques in such a way that the average member has little or nothing to say about the problems which concern him most vitally.

The company union, say its advocates, possesses the virtues which the trade union lacks. The company union, covering all the workers in an establishment, has a line-up like that of industry itself. The company union is flexible in form and method. It cultivates friendly relations between workers and management, and gives all employees a voice in shaping the labor policy of their plant. It is not burdensome to the workers, because it collects no dues and is financed by the employer.

To these five arguments the trade unionists oppose five counter-claims. First, they assert,

Authority weighs claims of company unions against accomplishments of free union. He points out that upon this issue hangs course of government away from or toward Fascism.

company unions are a sham and a subterfuge. They are organized by employers only to ward off trade unions and with no sincere purpose to help the workers.

Second, the company union, even if sincerely intended, is dominated by management and hence cannot be a vehicle for true collective bargaining. In most company unions the management retains the final authority; in some, the workers cannot even pass a resolution without the employer's approval. The workers' representatives in the company union have no security in their position, and they may be displaced by being discharged or transferred.

Third, the company union cannot adequately protect the workers nor greatly improve their wages and working con-

ditions. This is partly because the employees are not free; partly because a company union, limited to a single plant, cannot appreciate labor conditions in the industry as a whole. The company union does not develop trained and efficient negotiators, nor furnish statistical and other data necessary for negotiating with employers.

Fourth, the company union is in reality a subtle form of coercion by which management tries to keep its workers docile and obedient. And, finally, the company union at best is a form of paternalism out of step with democratic traditions and ideals. The very fact that the company union is financed by employers brands it as unsuitable to represent the workers freely and democratically. Would any group of employers have faith in a trade association organized and financed by their competitors and rivals?

The trade union, say its protagonists, can be the only true agency to protect the workers' interests. It is their own organization, which they can mould and use as they think best for their own good. Most trade union leaders, according to this view, serve their members well and loyally. Abuses do occur, but they are few and far between.

Position of Government

For years before 1933 efforts had been made without success to work out a compromise between those opposing arguments and claims. More and more the government was called in to adjudicate. Gradually Congress took the position that the workers must enjoy the opportunity to bargain collectively in order to offset the power of organized business.

But the government remained in doubt as to the agency which the workers should use for collective bargaining. After months of trouble and travail, the National Labor Board appointed by the President on August 5, 1933, worked out three devices for handling the problem:

(1) Whenever a company union and a trade union or other organized group claim to represent the employees, a secret election should be held to determine the preference of the employees, (2) The labor organization obtaining a majority of the votes should be empowered to represent all the employees, (3) After representatives have been elected freely by the workers, their employer must in good faith bargain with them collectively on wages, hours, and working conditions.

The decision of the Board un-

(Continued on page 230)

ACID TEST

The government stands at the crossroads of adequate industrial policy. If the government is going to dignify company unions by some form of recognition, it can very easily determine between independent company unions and company controlled company unions. Let the government make the following prohibitions:

1. Employers shall not furnish office space for unions.
2. Employers shall not furnish meeting places for unions.
3. Employers shall not pay the running expenses of the union and salaries of their officials and office staff.
4. Employers shall not make financial contributions to unions.

These are the forms of coercion now being used by employers to forward company unions. If these forms of coercion were removed by government regulation, the whole question as to whether the company union be independent or controlled would be easily solved. If the desire for organization on the part of workers has enough force, workers will be willing themselves to provide office space, meeting places, running expenses, salaries and other financial needs.

G. M. BUGNIAZET,
*International Secretary,
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers.*

Bell Admits Paid Company Plan

PUBLIC hearings on the telephone code have come and gone and brought dramatic exposures which are expected to figure in the current battle over industrial policies of the United States Government in respect to company unions versus free unions.

Under grilling by Herman Brunck, Resident Labor Advisor, and Charles L. Reed and Julia O'Connor Parker, representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, co-Labor Advisors, Frank Cooper, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, gave damaging testimony showing how the company financed committee plans and company unions.

The following is taken from the transcript of the public hearing:

MR. BRUNCK: May I ask a question? I was wondering, do these employees pay any dues?

MR. COOPER: I do not think they do, generally speaking, Mr. Brunck.

MR. BRUNCK: How are the expenses handled, if not?

MR. COOPER: In most cases, the expenses are deferred by the companies. That is, the reasonable expense of the association.

MR. BRUNCK: Are the minutes of the meetings of the employees' committee known to the management?

MR. COOPER: Not all of them, no. All of the joint meetings are, of course, known.

MR. BRUNCK: Right, because, of course, the management representatives were present.

MR. COOPER: Yes.

MR. BRUNCK: But the employees' committee minutes—

DEPUTY PEEBLES: I think Mr. Brunck means that at an employees' meeting, is there anyone from management present, to in any way supervise or guide them?

MR. COOPER: Oh, no, no.

DEPUTY PEEBLES: And if the action taken at that meeting is known to the management?

MR. COOPER: No.

MR. BRUNCK: That is not what I mean, but pass on. You consider it quite proper, then, that the management finances these associations?

MR. COOPER: Yes, I consider it proper.

MR. BRUNCK: I see. I have before me here, and I would like to have it in the record, the plan of employee representation, and the articles of procedure of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, and the Diamond State Telephone Company, January, 1934. On page 20, Article VIII:

"No dues or assessments shall be collected from any employee in connection with this plan."

Article IX:

"Employee representatives' authority to act in behalf of employees. Without restricting in any way the right of employees to deal directly with their supervisors through the regular channels of company administration, the members of the several employee committees provided for herein are authorized to act in behalf of the employees in joint conference with management, for the consideration of individual and collective conditions of employment, and for collective bargaining, or other mutual aid."

Then, of course, 7 (a) of the act, Mr.

Officials exult in financing company organizations, paying company union officials' expenses to code hearings, and costly hotel suites. Public hearing on telephone code makes dramatic exposures. Brotherhood fully represented. Huge reserve of company revealed.

Cooper, you maintain that under this plan, you have collective bargaining, I take it?

MR. COOPER: Yes, I think so.

MR. BRUNCK: Page 26, on "Meetings." This is on the procedure: "2. On meetings. (a) Meetings of employee committees held in pursuance to the plan of employee representation, and joint conferences of representatives and management, may be held on business days and during business hours at company expense. Facilities for meetings of employee committees and for joint conferences of representatives and management or other meetings desired under the plan, shall be provided by the company.

"3. I skip 3. "4:

"Expenses of plan. All proper and necessary expenses involved in carrying out the provisions of the plan and joint conferences, including traveling expenses, shall be borne by the company."

I omit the rest of that paragraph.

"Page 28: Minutes of employee committee meetings on request of the chairman or secretary of any employee committee, the facili-

ties of the company will be made available for the preparation of minutes."

MR. HOSHOUR: You read from the by-laws of the agreement?

MR. BRUNCK: I first read from the agreement, that is to say, the plan. The other part was the articles of procedure; and may we take that this is typical of such plans, and would you be able to submit to us all the plans now in operation, and their rules of procedure?

MR. COOPER: I think that is typical of most of the plans:

MR. BRUNCK: And would you be able to submit to us all of the plans of these various associations you are operating?

MR. COOPER: I think so. I think we have all of them.

MR. BRUNCK: We would appreciate it.

MR. REED: May I ask a question, through you?

DEPUTY PEEBLES: Yes.

MR. REED: Of Mr. Cooper, please. Did I understand Mr. Cooper to say that he felt it was proper for the company to pay the expenses of the plan?

MR. COOPER: Yes.

MR. REED: And that those expenses were supposed to be regular or ordinary expenses?

MR. COOPER: Reasonable expenses.

MR. REED: Reasonable?

MR. COOPER: Reasonable expenses.

MR. REED: In that connection, may I ask you this question: Would you consider it a reasonable expense for the plant to send representatives to code hearings, to appear for or against the code, and those expenses be paid by the company?

MR. COOPER: Well, I think I would, if the employees considered it reasonable. I think I would.

MR. REED: Fine.

A brief by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was presented by Edward Bieretz, assistant to the president of the union. The brief went into the finances of the American Telephone and Telegraph Companies and the American Bell system and revealed the steady upward climb of dividends and profits and the creation of the huge surplus and reserve funds of one and a half billion dollars.

Later in the hearing Grace Barry, representing local 1-A of the telephone operators division of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, struck telling blows against the company union plan of the Bell System. Miss Barry is familiar with the system at first hand.

Miss Barry said:

MISS BARRY: I would like to say that I have listened very keenly to the testimony or the statements given by the executives of the Bell Company and the independent companies. I wish to state that the committee plan of procedure is not now and never has been in the New England Telephone Company, the free thought or desire of the employees. In 1923, when there was a change in the makeup of our company officials, the old New England form of doing business, or old New England form of negotiating with their employees, was substituted for a Bell System committee form of representation, which was not desired and was not asked for by the employees of the New

The following representatives of local unions of I. B. E. W. were present at the telephone code hearings:

Miss Grace Barry	-----	Boston
Miss Mary A. McKeon	-----	Boston
Miss Gertrude Jones	-----	Boston
Miss Helen Reardon	-----	Boston
Miss Mary Fahill	-----	Boston
Miss Anna O'Brien	-----	Boston
Miss Gertrude Mahoney	-----	Boston
Miss Catherine V. Roche	-----	Boston
Miss Anna T. O'Brien	-----	Boston
Miss Rita Woods	-----	Boston
Miss Agnes Sughrue	-----	Boston
Miss Helen Canty	-----	Boston
Miss J. Louise McCarthy	-----	Boston
Miss Cecile Doyle	-----	Boston
Miss Mary White	-----	Illinois
Miss Mary F. Maloney	-----	Wakefield
Miss Margaret Geary	-----	Wakefield
Miss Olivia Finlay	-----	Lynn
Miss Louise Davis	-----	Lynn
Miss Mary I. Flanagan	-----	Bangor
Miss Genevieve M. Weeks	-----	Bangor
Miss Maybelle Mullen	-----	Bangor
Miss Ruth Loftus	-----	Bangor
Miss Alice Blakely	-----	Bangor
Miss Ruth O'Brien	-----	Boston
Miss Kay Dahill	-----	Boston



This Group of Telephone Operators Appeared at the Public Hearing on the Telephone Code. They Covered Themselves With Glory. Mrs. Julia O'Connor Parker, President of the Telephone Operators Department, I. B. E. W., Is Second From Left, Front Row.

Courtesy "Labor"

England territory, and although, after its installation, each year following, up to the present year, there was a form of election in each office, by which the members of these exchanges, or of each exchange in the New England system, selected committee representatives, it was apparent from the votes taken, and the general attitude of this committee system, that it was not adequate to meet the desires of the telephone operator. It was taken more or less as something that had been imposed upon them, something that the management would insist upon, and therefore, would eventually be accepted by a few, anyway. It was impossible to obtain the real necessities of living, wages, and so forth, conditions, by this form of representation, and by that I mean that it was the apparent desire of the executives, after they had installed the committee form of representation, after its first year and perhaps its first months of existence, to divide all the operators into small exchange groups. Each exchange had their own form of committee representation. There was absolutely and positively no bringing together into a common group, the representatives of these exchanges. The company contended that as long as the problems of that exchange were taken care of it did not make much difference about anything else, and so, previous conditions, which the operators had enjoyed, under real organization—because they were

organized, prior to 1933—were gradually lost.

In most exchanges, this committee form of representation was treated as a joke. In some of these changes, where there was a group of perhaps anywhere from 200 to 300 people—in my own particular office, where we had a large number of employees, totaling 500, these employees saw the necessity of putting on this committee people whom they felt would at least try to maintain their present conditions in so far as possible. In all my dealings on this committee, the form of representation with the company executives, over a period of from seven to nine years, it was impossible to arrange for a conference of all of the exchanges. They discouraged the idea. In fact, they made very little of it. The result was that the majority of girls, having committee representation in the majority of the offices in the metropolitan division, and in the rest of the New England System, that the people became discouraged and dissatisfied, and just did not bother about anything, much, but would come, or would call certain people up on the telephone and tell them, oh, that they had lost this, or that they had lost that, or that they had lost something else, and that they were so sorry to feel that there was no form of representation that was adequate to give them protection, that any desire on their part to speak about such organization was very quickly discouraged

by managers, and chief operators, and superintendents.

On August 15 we were presented, in various exchanges, with the President's re-employment agreement that has been signed by our company. We took exception to the substitution of the hourly rate of pay for the weekly rate of pay. We had been paid on a 48-hour week, and we would be paid, according to this President's re-employment agreement, 40 hours' pay for 40 hours' work-week. We had, about a year and a half before that, lost our automatic increases. The automatic increases are the step raises that an operator receives from her first entrance into the company, until she reaches her maximum rate of pay, which is six, and eight and 10 years.

This also involves the supervisors, who, when they are first appointed to the grade of a supervisor, receive a certain amount of money, and then continue receiving increases from one, the end of the first year, the third year, and the fifth year. All this has been suspended. All these increases have been suspended, a year and a half before we were presented with the President's re-employment agreement.

Naturally, there was a great deal of resentment on the part of the operators at the various exchanges over the company's attempting to put them on an hourly rate of pay, when they had always been working

(Continued on page 222)

Labor Scans Career of Great Defender

By P. J. KING, International Association of Machinists, Boston

BACK in 1888, in a small Ohio town, a young man called on a neighboring family to negotiate the buying of a home. After a short discussion the wife looked at him critically and frankly said: "Young man, I don't think you will ever earn \$3,500." It was the selling price. This so nettled the intended buyer, on impulse he replied, "All right; I don't want your house anyway because—well, I'm going to move from here."

That young man was Clarence Darrow. He was then 29 years old. In later years he declared "that woman was the cause of shaping my future. Had I bought that house I would probably be there now trying to meet overdue payments."

There was nothing to do but move. Darrow decided to move to the one city that appealed to a man of his temperament—Chicago! It was a city then seething with the bitter struggle between employers rapidly growing rich with power and wealth and a laboring class pressed down with low wages. The years 1886 and 1887 had seen a great eight-hour-day movement and the strikes at the McCormack Reaper Works. It was the time when the Pinkerton Detectives were the forerunners of the modern strike-breaking agencies. It was a city flooded by years of immigration. Agitation was strong for a general eight-hour day that collapsed with the deplorable Haymarket bombing. It was a period of intense hatred of labor.

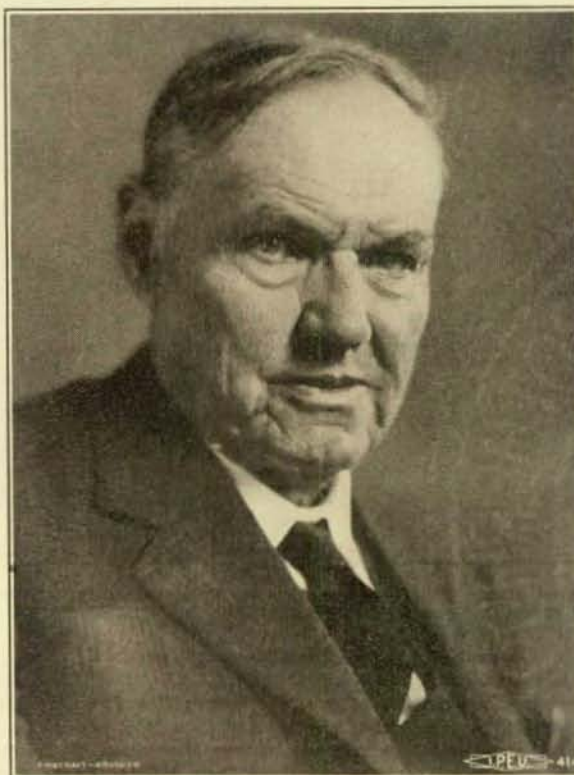
Chicago was just the field for a man like Darrow. His practice grew rapidly. He became absorbed in the thought of the times. He studied books on socialism, anarchism, single tax, free trade; literature, art, biology, geology—all the sciences. He met as an equal with intellectuals, the civic leaders and all the great of the city. He became an intimate with Henry George, author of "Poverty and Wealth." He met John Peter Altgeld, then judge of the Superior Court, and later to become the greatest governor ever to guide the destiny of an American state.

Altgeld had Darrow appointed as assistant corporation counsel to the city of Chicago. A few years later he resigned and became general attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. He was now in his early thirties and becoming more and more successful. Powerful corporations sought his counsel. Great wealth lay within his easy grasp. But he soon realized that it was a position he would never really like. Many of the cases were claims for personal injuries and he had little heart in fighting a just verdict against

Clarence Darrow's record as the protagonist of unpopular causes, and of the underdog is woven of lights and shadows. Labor cases reviewed.

those who had been injured and crippled for life.

The year 1894 brought a crisis in Darrow's life. It was the year of the



CLARENCE DARROW
The Great Defender.

Courtesy Scribners'

great strike of the American Railway Union, headed by Eugene Debs. The strike started among the Pullman workers who struck against a wage reduction of 40 per cent. They were out for a month when the American Railway Union ordered a boycott on the handling of all Pullman cars. Within 48 hours all operations out to the western coast were suspended. Debs was arrested for conspiracy. The strike ended and the A. R. U. was destroyed.

Debs was faced with the likelihood of a heavy jail sentence. Labor rallied to his defense. They needed counsel. Darrow offered his services, and resigned as attorney for the railroad. His business and legal friends were astounded. It was a mad thing to do. A young man at the height of his career, counsel for a powerful railroad, a man sought after

by large corporations; for this man to renounce all this and to defend a poverty-stricken labor leader, a madman, an enemy of his country—this was unthinkable. They knew that the fee, if any, would be small. The glory, if indeed could be called glory, would be confined to the circles of an outlawed group.

As the trial proceeded, it was clear that in his defense Darrow would turn the case into a bitter assault upon the sham philanthropies of George M. Pullman and reveal his clients, not as conspirators against the federal government, but as high-minded representatives of the exploited workers of the sleeping-car magnate. The high spot in the case would be his questioning of Pullman.

Tears Mask From Sham

Darrow read from the minutes of a meeting of the General Managers Association held in 1893 that a general combination of the railroad managers throughout the United States was desirable and a committee of five was appointed to carry out the idea. He also proved that the object of the combination was to regulate wages downward and to keep them uniform throughout the country. He pointed out that this, in effect, was conspiracy, although not perhaps in the strictly legal sense of the term. And he pleaded that if the railway managers had the right to organize for their mutual benefit, the same right existed for the workingman on the roads. A subpoena was issued for Pullman demanding his testimony at the trial. But Pullman saw fit to steal away in his private car and could not be found.

The Chicago Tribune made this unique defense for Pullman's flight: "It is not strange that he should not be willing to go on the stand to be questioned by Mr. Darrow. * * * It is not pleasant for a person who is at the head of a great corporation and who has many subordinates and no superiors and who is in the habit of giving orders instead of answering questions, to be interrogated by persons who are unfriendly to him and who may put disagreeable inquiries which he has to reply to civilly."

Darrow got a verdict of "not guilty" for Debs on the more serious charge of conspiracy. But Debs was sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court in refusing to obey the restraining injunction issued by the court.

Defends Wood Workers

His next important case was the defense of Thomas I. Kidd, president of

(Continued on page 226)

What Kind of Construction Do We Want?

By WILLARD L. THORP, Director of U. S. Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce

CONSTRUCTION is unquestionably an industry which fluctuates between extreme prosperity and extreme poverty. The Federal Employment Stabilization Board estimates the national construction total, all types, as \$11,500,000,000 for 1929, or more than one-eighth of our entire national income. Probably the figure for 1928 was even higher than for 1929. I hesitate to introduce any clouds into your visit in this delightful spot, but one can not discuss the need for facts in the real estate field without remarking on its great instability at present and in the past.

You will undoubtedly be very much interested in a study concerning national income recently completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in accordance with a Senate resolution. In dealing with construction, only that done by private agencies in the field is included, so that work done by various branches of government, or by industrial organizations using their own forces, is excluded. In 1929, the estimated total under this definition is about \$7,000,000,000. The number actually employed in these projects was about 1,500,000 persons. Slightly over 3,000,000 reported themselves in the 1929 Census of Occupations as being attached to the entire industry. Perhaps 800,000 of these were in branches of construction activity covered elsewhere in our study—government construction, for example—and the remaining 700,000 were unemployed. I am now speaking of 1929.

For 1932 the projects covered by our definition total only \$1,700,000,000, or only 24 per cent of the 1929 figure; the number engaged had dropped to 44 per cent, while the number employed had declined to 37.2 per cent. Our estimates for subdivisions of the groups show clearly that private construction, chiefly housing, has shown by far the greatest decrease.

If one wishes to determine what this decline actually means for various groups in the industry, the figures are extremely significant. After payments were made for materials in 1929, more than \$3,100,000,000 were disbursed to those directly connected with the industry by labor or property right. In 1932, the similar item was \$863,933,000. The way in which this was disbursed was as follows:

	1929	1932	Per Cent Decrease
Compensation paid employees	2,620	689	73.7
Dividends -----	62	4	93.7
Interest -----	17	11	37.6
Withdrawals of entrepreneurs	436	160	64.3
Total disbursed	3,135	864	73.0
Total produced	3,082	774	74.9
Net loss----	53	90	

Do we want a stable or speculative business? Authority announces national inventory, and suggests its significance.

There is material for an entire speech in this brief table. Its cold statistical figures depict the depression in an objective way, but it requires very little imagination to see the distress and misery which such a record implies. I am sure that if we had figures for 1933 they would be even more tragic, for contracts awarded for residential construction in 1933 were on a level even below that of 1932.

Economic Controls Fail

The record of disaster in the construction industry, and this is not the first time this has happened, is an excellent illustration of the failure of the supposed economic controls in an individualistic competitive society to function. There are at least two elements in the economic system which theoretically stabilize any industry. The first is price and the second is the financial mechanism. The significant price in the real property field is rents. Presumably, when construction activity is excessive, rents fall and discourage further building. Likewise, when a shortage develops, rents advance and stimulate

(Continued on page 225)



CRAFTSMANSHIP HAS NOT GONE OUT OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Specially Designed Mill Creates Unique Cable

By J. E. HORNE, L. U. No. 18, Los Angeles

SO as not to disappoint the readers of the JOURNAL, I will try to live up to my promise to give them an idea as to the methods used in manufacturing the hollow type conductor that is being used on the power line between Los Angeles and Boulder Dam.

This scribe had the pleasure of going through the plant of the General Cable Corporation, which is manufacturing the conductor for this power line. But before going into details about the manufacture, I must comment upon the courtesy shown me. I have been in quite a large number of plants of different kinds, but never was I shown the courtesy I received in this one. Mr. S. M. Smith, one of the officials, furnished me with an article detailing the manufacture of the "HH" type of conductor. (The General Cable Company prefers this to be known as the "HH" type of conductor.)

And now for the mechanically inclined readers of the JOURNAL (which should include all electrical workers). Get yourself ready for a very interesting story as to the method of manufacture of this type of conductor. At this point let me say that I am quoting from the "Intake," a magazine published for the employees of the Department of Water and Power, city of Los Angeles, and also from an article written by Moss A. Kent, assistant general manager of the General Cable Company, in "Wire and Wire Products," a magazine put out by the General Cable Company. Also, my own observations.

There has just been completed here in Los Angeles a new modern factory building, with a floor area of approximately 50,000 square feet. To the casual visitor to this new plant, the equipment in it would appear to be standard rolling, cold drawing, and stranding equipment, such as is found in all other wire manufacturing plants throughout the country. Actually, however, the equipment is much more interesting than it would at first appear; interesting not only to the casual visitor because of the fact that this equipment is the first of its kind in the United States and, for that matter, in the Western Hemisphere, but interesting to those familiar with the manufacture of electric wires and cables, because of the unusual shapes and forces dealt with by the unique equipment, and of interest to those interested in the transmission of electrical energy at high voltages over long distances, because of the vastness of the project, and the unusual characteristics of the product produced.

This factory and its equipment were designed and built primarily for the purpose of manufacturing the coffer transmission cable to be used in transmitting electrical energy from Boulder Dam to Los Angeles, a distance of 274 miles.

Entire electric industry interested in cable used in spanning desert from Los Angeles to Boulder Dam.

Manufacturing Methods and Equipment

An examination of the type "HH" conductor immediately raises the question in the mind of anyone who is interested in modern manufacturing methods, how it is possible to manufacture in mile lengths the specially shaped sections which make up the conductor, and it is apparent that the manufacturing process and the equipment used cannot be the standard garden variety used in all plants manufacturing wires and cables. The design and construction of the drawing and cabling equipment for this type "HH" conductor have required the solution of many new and interesting problems. The equipment, while radically new, is based on data secured from a study of methods used abroad in the manufacture of similar cables, and from a large amount of experimental work carried on at one of the plants of the General Cable Company in this country.

Heating Wire Bars

The conversion of a copper bar into the finished copper cable is accomplished in four major steps or processes.

First: The copper bars are gradually raised to a temperature approximately 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit by slowly passing through a furnace in which each bar remains in the firing chamber for a period of one and one-half hours.

The copper wire bars, each weighing 250 pounds, are approximately four by four by 54 inches. Each end is bluntly pointed to facilitate its introduction into the rolling mill. The yard crane for hoisting these bars is equipped to pick up 40 bars simultaneously.

The initial heating furnace has a capacity of 90 bars but the feed through the furnace is continuous, each bar being carried upon water-cooled rails from the entrance to the discharge of the furnace. Once the bar is started on its journey, the process is automatic through the furnace, through the five passes of the roughing mill and through the first two passes of the finishing mill. As the bar passes through the rolls, it is alternately a square section and an oval section with continually diminishing area.

Second: The copper bar, rendered soft and pliable by the first process, immediately passes through eight successive rolls, with the result that from each original four-foot six-inch bar a copper wire rod is obtained about 280 feet long with a cross sectional area about one-quarter square inch.

Electrically Driven Mill

The roughing mill is driven by a 400-horsepower motor and has a capacity of 60 bars per hour.

As each passes a stream of water impinges upon the copper bar, and removes the outer film of oxide. Three-quarters of 1 per cent of the total weight of the copper is removed by this washing process.

The final rolled bar or rod for the segments of Boulder transmission line cable is semi-elliptical—.38x.72 inches, each 280 feet long.

The copper rods are wound upon a coiler, immersed in a cold water bath, and carried by electric truck to the sulphuric acid bath. The 15 per cent sulphuric acid solution dissolves the remaining film of oxide. The solution is continuously circulated through an auxiliary tank having suspended within it a lead anode and copper cathode and from which the copper in solution is recovered electrolytically. The cathodes are shipped back to the Tacoma refinery and treated the same as the smelter product.

Third: After washing the copper rod in the diluted sulphuric acid bath to remove the copper oxide formed during the rolling process, the rod, now at atmospheric temperature, is laterally pulled (in trade parlance "cold drawn") through a set of nine reduction dies, each succeeding die having a smaller cross sectional opening or passageway through which the wire is pulled. The last die has an opening exactly the size and shape of the desired finished wire strand.

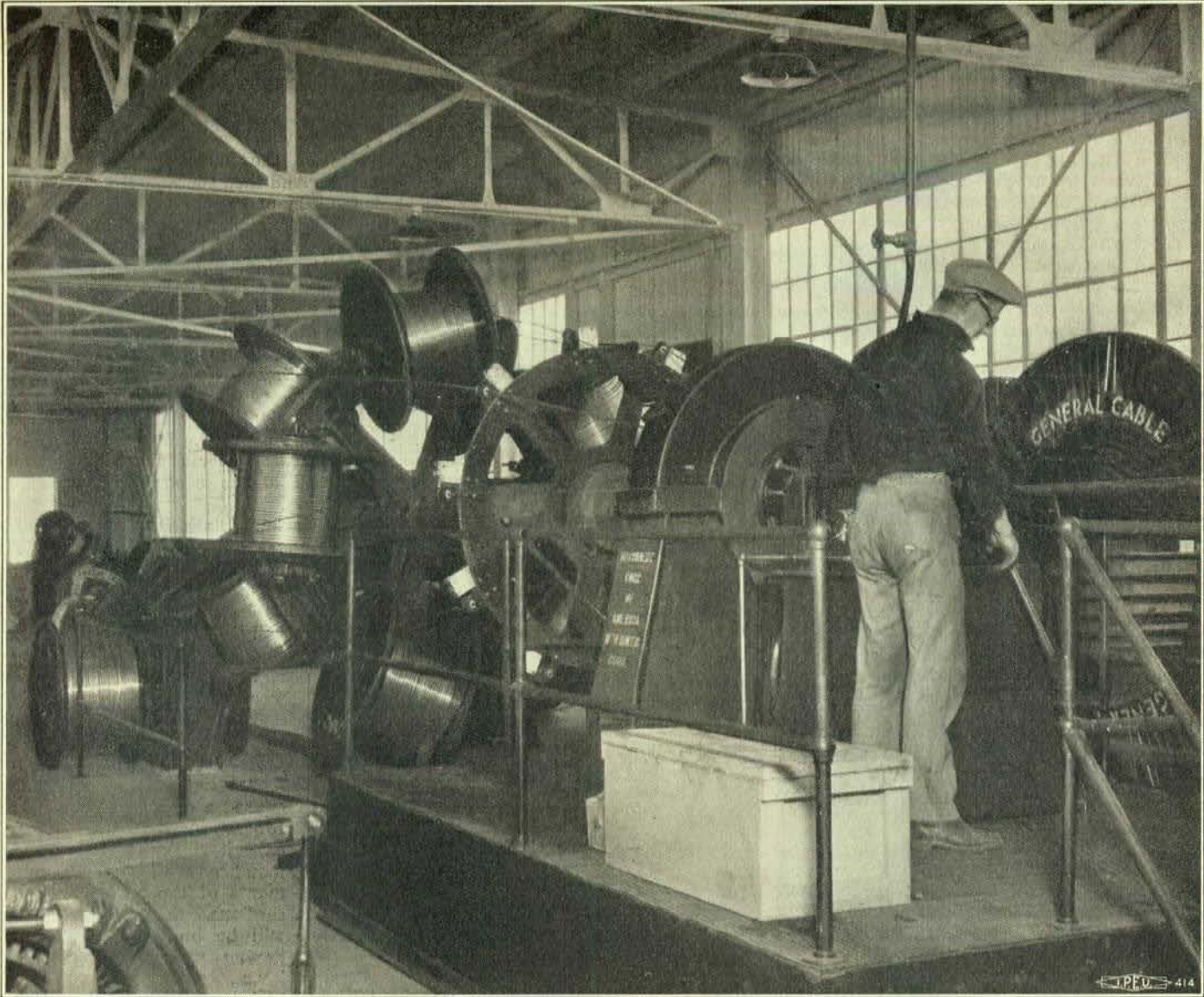
As the drawing of the wire is a continuous process, it is necessary for the copper rods to be fastened end to end. The ends are scarfed with a circular saw and, by the use of an electric brazing machine, are brazed together with silver solder.

On the pulling side of each die of the wire-drawing machine is a power-operated steel drum known as the "pulling head," around which two turns of wire are wrapped. Each successive drum has an increased peripheral speed to compensate for the gradually increasing length of the copper wire.

Cooled in Passing

At each side is a jet of water and soap solution for cooling the wire. This solution is circulated through a cooling tower and at periodic intervals the copper content is recovered from the solution.

Fourth: The individual strands (or for the Boulder Dam line, the segments of a cylinder or tube) are wound on reels which in turn are mounted on a cable machine. This machine winds or assembles the individual strands into the finished cable, at the rate of 30 feet per minute. The Boulder Dam cable will



Cable Machine General View. Individual Segments Unwound From 10 Steel Reels (in Background) Are Joined by Cable Machine to Form Finished Hollow Conductor, Shown Running Out of Picture at Right.

consist of 10 individual segments, each shaped by the last wire-drawing die with a tongue and a grooved edge. When the wire is drawn, the sections provide a very loose fit between respective tongue and grooves but as the segments are simultaneously pulled through the closing head of the cable machine, the grooves are automatically tightened over the tongue and the finished cable is produced.

The cable machine is one designed especially for this plant and is thought to be an improvement on the machines heretofore used. The machines will handle cable having from seven to 12 strands or segments. For the Boulder Canyon line, 10 reels of segmented wire, each holding one mile length, are mounted simultaneously.

The Idea Borrowed From Autos

Each reel has an adjustable brake similar to an automobile brake by which the proper tension is held on each strand of wire. The reel carriage and the cable guide revolve at 13 revolutions

per minute, which provides the twist or lay on the cable.

The closing of the 10 segments into one tubular cable is accomplished by the simple process of pulling the segments through a cylindrical die with internal diameter equal to the external diameter of the finished cable and over an internal mandrel or pin with a diameter equal to the minimum diameter of the corrugated interior of the cable.

The cable is pulled at the rate of 30 feet per minute through this closing head by a capstan 10 feet in diameter, driven through reduction gears by a 50-horsepower motor at one r.p.m. Six to eight wraps around the capstan are necessary to obtain sufficient friction to pull the cable through the final process.

The scrubbing machine is a device for carrying the cable through a hot spray of Okite, followed by a vigorous brushing in a bath of clean, hot water.

The finished cable is wound upon steel reels, eight feet in diameter, each carrying 5,500 feet of cable. The outside of the cable is lagged with steel plates as a protection during shipment.

Advantage of Type HH Conductor

The Corona losses of type "HH" conductors have been measured and are very low, practically of a different order of magnitude from those of cables having round wire on the surface. This is easily understandable because the surface of the type "HH" conductor approaches a smooth tube which, as we know, gives minimum Corona losses.

This Type Cable New to the United States

The building of the Boulder Dam and the engineering of the electrical projects connected with the transformation of its tremendous water power into electrical energy, supplies a great stimulus to the industrial and commercial activities of Southern California. Along with these increased activities have come engineering developments and advantages which heretofore we have lacked. Of these advantages, one is the introduction to this country in a large way of hollow core bore transmission cable, described in this article.

(Continued on page 230)

1934 World's Fair Shows Electric Advances

By CHARLES D. MASON, L. U. No. 134, Chicago

LIKE a fictional best seller, Chicago's World's Fair goes into a larger new edition this month. By popular demand and as the idea expands, and the exposition grows, electricity keeps pace.

The 1933 Exposition cost \$38,500,000, and an additional \$5,000,000 will be spent this year. There were 22,000,000 paid admissions in 1933, and over 2,500,000 tickets have already been sold for 1934.

Large companies that were not represented in the fair last year are taking space this year. There are Ford, Armour, Swift, John R. Thompson, Hiram Walker, Studebaker, and many others.

There are over a dozen new villages—the Swiss, with a reproduction of the Alps; Spanish, Tunisia, German, Italian, Colonial, English, Irish, Belgian, Dutch, French, and Streets of Shanghai.

Hollywood is making many new additions, and will make sound pictures. It will be one of the brightest spots at the fair, and will also have one of the most popular night clubs, and there is also the Casino.

The low cost of admission to the 1934 Century of Progress—50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children, with special days when children will be admitted for five cents—will be within the reach of all who desire to come, see and enjoy the most gorgeous display of art, literature, music, science and industry ever collected at one time and place.

Transportation will be better than ever. There will be boats, buses, jinrikishas, wheel chairs, launches and gondolas to carry you about the exposition, and street cars, buses and boats to bring you to the gates at popular prices.

It will be opened by President Roosevelt, by remote control, May 26, 1934. This date was selected so that the many visitors to Chicago expected over the Decoration Day holidays will be able to see the fair.

Last year you had to walk or ride 82 miles to see all of the fair. This year it is even more extensive.

The color scheme for this year is a mass of gay colors. Impossible to explain, and we don't want to. It's a secret! Come and see for yourself.

Last year they turned the lights on by the light from the star Arcturus. This year we will have the Arcturus beacon, or have the light from

Eternal winter of German Village maintained by electric refrigeration. New lighting effects. New substation erected. President of United States collaborates with star-ray.

the same star light a gas-filled tube, but the light will be turned on by a talking motion picture of the President of the United States.

Roosevelts Enter Opening

The actual click of the switch which the President pushes will furnish the sound impulse that will turn on the lights at A Century of Progress.

The First Lady of the Land, Mrs. Roosevelt, will then be invited to push

a switch which will turn on the colored lights of the largest fountain in the world. And then each night the lights of A Century of Progress will be turned on through the medium of a talking picture.

Three copies of this film will be made in early May, showing the President welcoming visitors to A Century of Progress, and this will be thrown on the screen at three different points, the Hall of Science, Lagoon Theatre, and the Court of States, which will enable 50,000 visitors to see the grand opening.

Great scientific and electrical shows are being planned, invisible rays with their terrific power and electrical stunts that will amaze even the experienced electrician.

The German Black Forest, a new concession, gives a fine example of what air conditioning can do. With synthetic snow and all of the suggestive surroundings, it will be cool and comfortable—and there will be a real, outdoor ice skating ring in full operation right through the hottest weather.

This is done by air conditioning and refrigeration.

A constant demand for more lighting displays has caused a considerable demand for an increase of electrical capacity. Because of this demand, as well as the requirements of the many new concessions, a new substation will be built at 31st Street, having a capacity of 6,000 k.v.a., with a 12,000-volt, high-tension line. Construction will start by April 15.

Construction and maintenance in the electrical field will be conducted along the same lines of harmony as last year, in which Local No. 134 played an important part. Approximately the same number of electricians will be employed.

Many startling electrical discoveries and practical devices are contemplated by General Electric and Westinghouse, but are as yet undisclosed.

Radio Takes Prominent Part

Radio and public address systems will play a big part in entertaining the public, and broadcasts will be made by N. B. C. and C. B. S., WLS and WGN, all of which will have headquarters on the grounds and will broadcast from 200 stations over 30 local pickups by more than 500 miles of wire with central station.

Neon tubing will play its



CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

part. They are already planning to outline the Sky-ride with neon, which would make it visible for miles.

Another interesting feature of the Skyride will be the talking telescope. When you turn the talking telescope upon any of the major features within a radius of 25 miles, it will identify the project and give a short lecture upon the subject.

Electrical science is being used more and more every day in the medical field for the curing and combating of diseases. This year there will be an exhibition of a teletractor which educates the deaf and blind by sound vibrations, which change frequency and amplitude corresponding to sounds produced by speech.

Another feature of interest is the micro vivarium motion picture, which enlarges a drop of water until you can see the actual life in it.

One of the most interesting exhibits is the portable radio station. One can send and receive messages to 60 different countries. One can send a message to Byrd's expedition in the Antarctic, to Central Africa, Polynesia, and many other places. Arrangements will be made for the fair visitors to send code messages to various parts of the world. Screens 30 feet in diameter will reproduce the translation of the foreign language, but the audience will hear the actual spoken words over the public address system when reply messages come in from distant countries.

The biggest new exhibit this year is the Ford Exposition, the central feature of which will be Ford's Drama of Transportation. It is called that because it shows all stages of transportation from



PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT ATTEND THE 1934 WORLD FAIR.

the Egyptian chariot to the modern automobile. The building is 900 feet long and costing \$1,500,000. This is equal to a cost of \$10,000 a day for the 150 days of the fair. Ordinarily this would be an eight months' job, but they have three months to complete the building, and they will be ready for the opening. There are 1,400 tons of steel, 1,600,000 feet of lumber, 700,000 square feet of wall board, all to be erected in

three months. A new type of construction is in vogue. The steel is welded and it is streamlined.

Livingston Company Describes Job

Let's see what Mr. S. Pfluger and Mr. William Howe, of Livingston and Company, the electrical contractors, have to say: "This is ordinarily a six months' job. We have 42 working days in which to complete it. This is a feat in itself, and respect and honor are due to the union and to the men who exerted themselves, and made it possible for us to complete so large a project in so short a time." Here are Mr. W. E. O'Neil, of the builders, and Mr. Griffin, of Albert Kahn, Inc., the Detroit architects who designed the building. Let's see what they have to say: "Harmony is the keyword of this job. We are well-pleased with the perfect co-operation we have received from the Chicago office of Livingston and Company, and regard them as reliable, competent electrical contractors. We are also gratified to see the competent way in which the union men who are employed there go about their business."

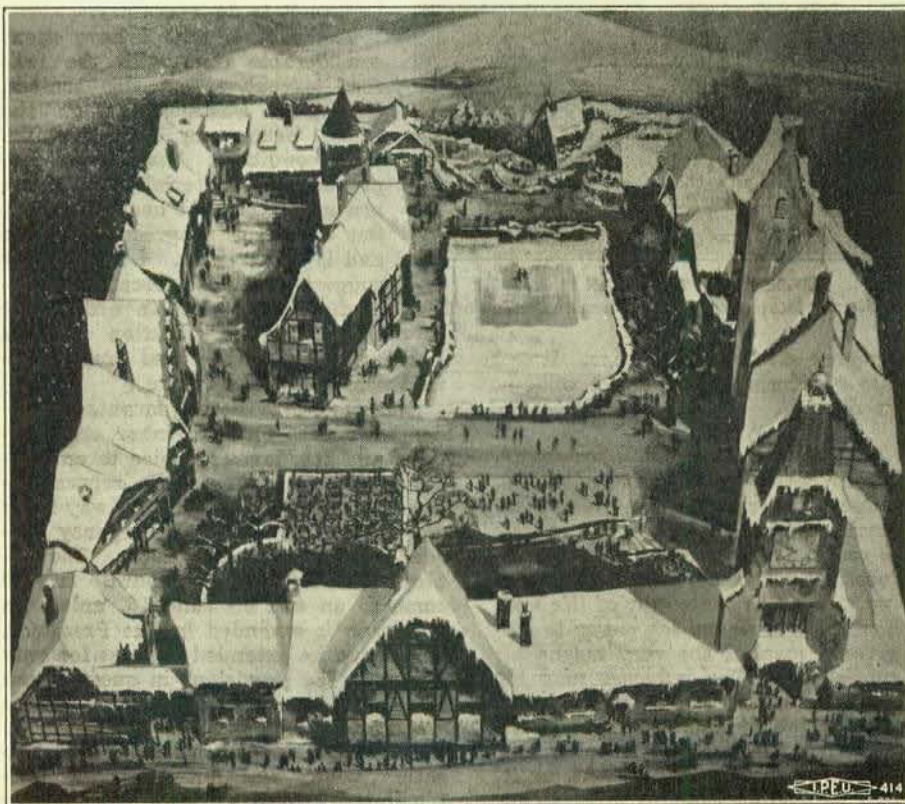
Let's talk to the electrical foreman and get some of the details of this huge project.

Electrical Equipment Intricate

There are two banks of transformers, six 500 k.v.a. and three 833 k.v.a., making a total of 5,499 k.v.a. to supply the building. There are 9,461 colored flood lights of various sizes, ranging from 500 watts to 5,000 watts. These are used to illuminate and color the building. If all of the trough lighting were laid end to end, it would be over five miles long.

The inside of the building will be

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GERMAN VILLAGE, WORLD'S FAIR. A STUDY IN ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION ART

Power of Life and Death Over Workers

By JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, Federal Co-ordinator of Railroads

WHEN the Transportation Act, 1920, was enacted, following the return of the railroads to their private owners after the period of Federal control, an effort was made to provide for the orderly adjustment of labor controversies with the aid of a governmental agency. The Railroad Labor Board was created for that purpose, and the intent was that it should occupy much the same field in the settlement of disputes between the railroads and their employees as the Interstate Commerce Commission occupies in the settlement of disputes between the railroads and their patrons. The labor board functioned for a period of about six years, but the results were satisfactory neither to the railroads nor to the employees. The trouble was that while it followed the general pattern of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and was designed to be an impartial government tribunal for the settlement of disputes, it was given no authority to enforce its decisions, and in that respect differed radically from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It seemed apparent that one of two things should be done—either the labor board should be given real authority, or it should be disbanded and the settlement of disputes left to a procedure of conference and negotiation between the railroads and their employees with the aid of a governmental agency designed solely for mediation purposes. The latter course was followed and resulted in the present railway labor act. That act was worked out in conference between representatives of the railroads and representatives of the employees and was favored by both sides. It was frankly an experiment, dependent largely upon the good faith and good will of the parties, the skill of the government mediators, and in the last analysis the power of public opinion informed in emergencies by a Presidential fact-finding board. The act prescribed a definite procedure for collective bargaining by independent parties freed from interference, influence, or coercion, and set up machinery for mediation, arbitration, and fact-finding; but it provided no penalties or other specific means of enforcing the duties which were imposed. The two parties wished to see the experiment tried; they were very hopeful of good results; but neither was sure of the outcome.

This Railway Labor Act has now been tried for a period of nearly eight years. It has served a very useful purpose and has brought about many good results, but experience has shown that it is in need of improvement. The bill before

So Co-ordinator Eastman views the power of companies over men in company unions. A historic utterance.

you, S. 3266, proposes such improvements. It does not depart from the general principles of the present railway labor act, but instead is designed to reinforce those principles and provide for



JOSEPH B. EASTMAN

Makes Historic Statement on Industrial Democracy.

their more effective application. It seeks not to overturn but to perfect what has been done.

To understand this "company union" question you must realize the influence which a company is able to exert over its employees, if it cares to use it, particularly in a time when jobs are not to be had for the asking. It is like the power of life and death, for it means the power to deprive a man of the very means of subsistence. The influence may be exerted at the time when a man wants a job, by making him agree to limit his freedom of choice in the matter of labor organizations, or it may be exerted after he becomes an employee, by instilling in him the

fear that if he does not do as the company wishes, he may lose his job. Bear in mind that there are any number of plausible reasons which may be conjured up for demotion or dismissal, and that the real reason need not be brought out into the open. In addition to this use of fear, which is a most potent instrument of influence and easy to employ, there is the hope of gain. This is utilized by paying the salaries of officers or in other ways meeting or helping to meet the expenses of favored organizations in extending concessions of this sort to them which would not be extended to organizations which are not favored.

In the investigations which my staff has made, I have gone rather exhaustively into this matter, and I entertain no doubt whatsoever that the chief reason why railroad managements prefer so-called company unions is because they can more readily influence their policies and management than would be the case with national organizations. Nor do I have any doubt as to the fact that they have in the past played a large part in both the initial organization and the subsequent operations of these company unions. Proof of this fact can be supplied if necessary, but for present purposes I do not believe it to be necessary.

The fact is that I have spent considerable time with the railroad executives on this matter, and their attitude has on the whole been very commendable. The conditions have been improved very materially. The improvement has not been complete, but excellent progress has been and is being made. I do not now suggest legislation because of immediate need, but in order that the legislative situation may be clarified and stabilized and proper provision made for the future.

Statutory provisions guaranteeing independence of railroad labor organizations and freedom of choice to employees in selecting their labor representatives plainly belong in the railway labor act, rather than in the emergency railroad transportation act, 1933. The latter is a temporary measure. It will come to an end on June 16, unless its operation is extended by the President, and it can be extended at most for only a year. The provisions in question are foreign to the general purposes of the emergency act, and have imposed a burden upon the Co-ordinator's organization which was not originally contemplated. Clearly these provisions

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In Case of Fire, Look Around, Choose

By CRAZYLIKEAFOX

LOOK around now. Pick out an exit. And in case of fire, do not run; walk. This has always seemed to me pretty sound advice in any emergency. It implies that one must keep cool in order to get somewhere quickly and also suggests a certain amount of pre-vision—that foresight is better than hindsight.

* * *

Things have moved so rapidly in Washington during the last month that labor has been left somewhat breathless in the revelations. Certain facts begin to appear pretty clear now that the National Recovery Administration is at present fully in the possession of the Jim Emerys, the Chambers of Commerce, and manufacturing associations, the open shop leaders, union baiters and that whole crowd who have been so powerful in Washington for the last 25 years. Through the vantage point of NRA this group is reaching out to the National Labor Board, the Public Works Administration and to the Labor Department, and to any other agencies where organized labor may be said to be respected, and where free unions are regarded as instruments important to the state and to industry. It appears also that the labor and consumer groups in NRA will have a certain formal strength and that the National Recovery Administration as a great parliament of industry is a failure and leaves the situation in Washington pretty much as it was in former years, except that the businessmen's group has a stronger foothold rather than in secret lobbies.

* * *

The question arises—what should labor do under these circumstances?

It should be remembered at once that the National Recovery Administration was created by Congress, that it is the creature of Congress, and that it has not yet superseded Congress. It would appear wise therefore for labor to turn quietly from the tremendous grind of codes at NRA and begin to build a strong legislative movement in the national Congress. I cannot emphasize too much the elections of 1934 and I cannot emphasize too strongly the need of beginning now—to this spring—to choose candidates to support that actually understand the present social situation and set-up. Labor should not accept any candidate merely because he has a conventional tag around his neck. Labor should scan his record, know

Shrewd veteran of many labor battles points the way to new avenues of action.

him personally, know his character, his views, and his probable line of action. Indeed, labor should try to get labor unionists elected to Congress.

* * *

The point is this. In the coming struggle between the business group and NRA, and labor unionists and unorganized consumers, only the smallest skirmishes have taken place. We still have Congress; and Congress is still amenable to ballots, and labor wants to say it with ballots. The point is, and I say this with all the emphasis I can command, in the next year or two the American people are going to have a chance to vote on economic questions in ways they have never voted before. In case of fire, look around for an exit, and walk; don't run.

The exit is Congress.

* * *

Some of the economic questions which are likely to be referred to vote in the next two years are:

Shall wages be the first lien upon business?

Should industry be democratized or shall we be a company unionized nation? Shall slums be eliminated?

Shall all basic industries be regarded as public utilities? These are only a few of the major questions which are now appearing as possible national policies.

These questions go very deep. They contain for the hour and for the generation the great issues over which huge economic groups battle. Take a public service corporation like the Bell Telephone System. This is a well-managed corporation, or aggregate of corporations, from the point of view of the investors' steadily climbing dividend earnings, a steadily maintained dividend rate of 9 per cent, slowly falling subscribers' prices—these are all indications of the craftiness of management in protecting investors' interests. It can be easily understood why stockholders in the Bell properties would lift their hands in holy horror at any remark that tended to disparage the management. Yet no one can scan the balance sheets of the Bell System without being aware that good management goes only so far to protect the investor. Subscribers are not thought of and labor is badly exploited. The huge fund of a billion and a half dollars held in reserve has been built up at the expense of workers and subscribers. Now the Bell System is a public service system. There are bills in Congress relating to its regulation. There is likely to come a time when the voters are to say what kind of a communications system is wanted. Do you want one that merely protects the investor or do you want one that returns a fair and reasonable profit on investment and also gives the workers and subscribers a fair deal?

* * *

In the coming months while labor is passing through a dark period of disillusionment, it can do one thing and do it well. It can prepare for the fall elections of 1934 and the national election of 1936. Every local union should interest itself in political activity.

However, it should do this on a calm, cool basis. It should not be the creature of agitators or political spell-binders. It should have its own policies and endorse candidates who are—cool, courageous and honest. In short, labor should walk, and not run to the nearest exit.

"Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God!"—Patrick Henry.

"A little rebellion now and then is a good thing. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government."—Jefferson.



CONFLAGRATION

Electric Contracting Code Goes Into Effect

The complete text of the Code of Fair Competition for the Electrical Contracting Division of the Construction Industry is given below. Complete instructions have been sent to all local unions by President D. W. Tracy. Other instructions will be sent from time to time.

Approved on April 19, 1934, by President Roosevelt. Effective on April 30, 1934.

ARTICLE I—DEFINITIONS

Section 1—Electrical Contracting Division*

The term "Electrical Contracting Division" or "this Division" as used herein is defined to mean the erecting, installing, altering, repairing, servicing, or maintaining electric wiring, devices, appliances, or equipment, including the purchasing from suppliers and the selling of manufactured parts and products incorporated in such installation, provided that:

(a) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to work for telephone or telegraph service where such work is an integral part of the communication system owned and operated by a telephone or telegraph company in rendering its duly authorized service as a telephone and telegraph company.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the installing of telephone and telegraph cables and wires in raceways or conduits in buildings in the process of construction where, pursuant to existing or future agreements or understandings, such work is performed by others than telephone or telegraph operating companies.

Should controversies arise as to whether or not such agreements or understandings exist such controversies shall be referred for decision to such board in the National Recovery Administration as may have been, or may be designated by the Administrator.

(b) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to electrical work for the generation and primary distribution of electric current, or the secondary distribution system ahead of the meter, where such work is an integral part of the system owned and operated by an electric light and power company in rendering its duly authorized service, is done by such a company's own employees, and/or is work on customer's premises necessary for the rendering of safe and continuing service, but the provisions of this chapter shall apply to the installation, permanent alteration or repair, or maintenance of electric wiring, devices, appliances or equipment of private owners other than an electric light and power company not elsewhere excluded in this section.

* Captions to articles and sections, where omitted in the official draft, have been added by the Construction League to assist the reader.

President approves document April 19. Instructions sent to all local unions.

(c) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the sale or rental of electrical signalling apparatus or systems for protection against fire, burglary or robbery, or to the servicing of such signalling apparatus or systems, where such work is an integral part of such a system owned and serviced or maintained by an individual, firm, corporation, or other form of enterprise engaged in such business.

(d) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to manufacturing or assembling in the manufacturer's plant, nor to servicing or repairing of electrical apparatus, appliances or equipment by a manufacturer or by an electric repair shop, but the provisions of this chapter shall apply to the installation of all new electrical work on the customer's premises not elsewhere excluded in this section.

An electric repair shop, for the purposes of this paragraph, shall mean an establishment engaged in the repairing, rewinding and reconditioning of motors, generators, transformers and other electrical apparatus.

(e) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the maintaining, servicing or repairing of existing installations of electric wiring, devices or equipment, or the moving and relocating of equipment within a plant or property, performed by an owner or tenant (not for hire), individually or with his permanent employee or employees for electrical maintenance work within his own property, but the provisions of this chapter shall apply to the installation of all new electrical work not elsewhere excluded in this section.

The term "permanent employee," as used in this paragraph is confined to any employee who is regularly and continuously employed, or who has been so employed by any such owner or tenant within such owner's or tenant's own plant or property for a period of not less than six months.

Section 2—Association

The term "association" as used herein means the National Electrical Contractors Association.

ARTICLE II—HOURS, WAGES, AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Section 1—Skilled Wages

No skilled electrical worker shall be paid at less than the rate of seventy-five cents (75c) per hour; provided, however, that this shall not be construed to authorize reductions in existing rates of

pay; and provided further, that the administrator may reconsider the provisions of this section upon the expiration of a period of ninety (90) days after the effective date of this chapter, or thereafter if he shall deem necessary, and, upon the basis of such reports, studies or hearings as he may obtain or conduct, may require such modification of, or make such other determination with respect to, the provisions of this section as he shall by his further order direct; and provided further, that if it shall be represented to the administrator and he shall determine that the provisions of this section impose undue hardship upon employers or employees or both, within any region or locality, he may at any time grant such stay of or exemption from or exception to the provisions of this section within such region or locality as he may determine justice requires; and provided further that the provisions of this section shall be subject to the provisions of section 7(b) of the act, or any actions taken thereunder or in accordance therewith.

Section 2—Time Rate or Piece-work

The minimum rates of pay applicable to employees within this division shall be maintained regardless of whether the employee is compensated on the basis of a time rate, piece-work or other basis.

Section 3—Skilled Worker Ratio

Not more than one person not employed as a skilled worker shall be employed to each three skilled electrical workers or fraction thereof on any electrical construction or installation work.

Section 4—Subletting Labor

No member of this division shall directly or indirectly sublet to any employee or laborer, the labor services required by any contract secured by such member.

Section 5—Evading Labor Provisions

In no case shall a member of this division avoid or evade the labor provisions of this chapter by contracting his work to any person or persons subject to labor provisions less stringent than those provided in this chapter.

Section 6—Payment of Wages

Wages as they become due shall be payable in lawful currency of the United States, or by negotiable check therefor payable on demand at par.

Section 7—Rebates on Wages

A member of this division or his agents shall accept no rebates directly or indirectly on such wages, or give anything of value or extend favors to any person for the purpose of influencing rates of wages or the working conditions of his employees.

Section 8—Employer Compliance with Hours

Any member of this division shall be subject to the applicable maximum hourly limitations provided in Chapter I of this code in the performance by him of manual labor or mechanical occupations customarily performed by an employee.

Section 9—Supervisory Employees

For the purposes of this chapter, an employee engaged in supervisory work, as referred to in sub-paragraph 3, paragraph B, Section 2, Article III, of Chapter I, shall be defined as an employee who does not work with tools, or does not engage in manual labor.

Section 10—Watchmen

Watchmen may be permitted to work, not in excess of fifty-six (56) hours in any week, but not in excess of six days in any week.

Section 11—Safety Standards

Every employer shall make reasonable provisions for the safety and health of his employees at the place and during the hours of their employment. Standards for safety and health shall be submitted by the Divisional Code Authority to the Administrator within three (3) months after the effective date of this code.

Section 12—Posting Labor Provisions

Within thirty (30) days after the approval of this code, all employers subject to its provisions shall post in a conspicuous place in their respective shops and other established places of business complete copies of the labor provisions of Chapter I and this chapter.

ARTICLE III—ADMINISTRATION

To further effectuate the policies of the act, a Divisional Code Authority is hereby constituted for the Electrical Contracting Division, to be known as the "Electrical Contractors Code Authority," to co-operate with the Administrator in the administration of this code.

Section 1—Divisional Code Authority

The Divisional Code Authority shall consist of ten (10) individuals, or such other number as may be approved from time to time by the Administrator, to be selected as hereinafter set forth.

Section 2—Constituency of Authority

Seven (7) members of the Divisional Code Authority shall be appointed by the executive committee of the association from the association's membership to serve for terms of not more than one (1) year. The three (3) additional members shall be selected on a fair and representative basis by the executive committee of the association from members of this division who are not members of the association, each of the non-members so selected to be approved by the Administrator and to serve for a term of not more

than one (1) year; subject, however, to the exercise at any time by the non-members of the association of their right to select, pursuant to a method of selection approved by the Administrator, their own representatives on the Divisional Code Authority as successors to the three (3) members then in office appointed by the said executive committee.

Each member of the Divisional Code Authority shall have one vote.

Appointees who are members of the association may at any time be replaced



Harris & Ewing

MAJOR GEORGE L. BERRY

Special Administrative Assistant NRA. President International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. In charge of construction codes. He brought order out of chaos, and by patience and good sense built a workable and equitable legal structure.

by the appointing agency subject to review by the Administrator.

Section 3—Use of NRA Insignia

The Divisional Code Authority shall in addition to the powers and duties which said Divisional Code Authority has by virtue of paragraph B, Article IV, Chapter I, of this code, co-operate with the Administrator in regulating the use of any NRA insignia solely by those members of the industry who have assented to, and are complying with, this code.

ARTICLE IV—FAIR TRADE PRACTICE REGULATIONS

Section 1—Qualifications

A member of this division bidding upon or undertaking to execute electrical work within this division should be properly qualified by capital, organization, technical training and experience

in the industry, to direct the installing, altering, or repairing of electrical wiring, devices, appliances, or equipment.

Section 2—Record of Costs

A member of this division shall not submit an estimate price on any job, or submit a bill for his services, without retaining a record showing the true cost upon which his estimate is based or his charges were determined.

Section 3—Selling Below Cost

A. No member of this division shall quote, sell or offer to sell any product, installation, or other service within this division at less than his individual cost thereof, cost for the purpose of this rule to be determined pursuant to the cost finding and/or estimating methods provided for in Section 4 of this article.

Defining Cost

B. The term "cost" as used in this section is defined as the sum of the following items of cost:

1. Materials.
2. Labor.
3. Job expense, which shall include:
 - (a) Drafting.
 - (b) Delivery of materials.
 - (c) Transportation of employees, if any.
 - (d) Hotel expense for employees, if any.
 - (e) Municipal permits, inspection fees, if any.
 - (f) Public liability and compensation insurance.
 - (g) Code Authorities' fees chargeable to job.

4. Overhead expense, excluding items of depreciation or unused facilities, interest on indebtedness, interest on investment or selling expense. (Estimating expense shall not be considered as selling expense for the purpose of this paragraph 4.)

Contractor Working with Tools

C. The labor item of cost shall include, in respect of labor services or operations performed by any individual member of this division, or any combination or association of such individual members, a charge of not less than the minimum rate established in or pursuant to this Code as applicable to the performance of such services or operations by employees.

Section 4—Cost Finding and Estimating

The Divisional Code Authority shall cause to be formulated an accounting system and methods of cost finding and/or estimating capable of use by all members of the industry which shall be subject to the approval of the Administrator. After such system and methods have been so formulated and approved, full details concerning them shall be made available to all members. Thereafter all members shall determine and/or estimate cost in accordance with the

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Real Union Men Must Ripen Like Tobacco

By JOHN B. WESTENHAVER, L. U. No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.

ADVOCATING union labor to the large industrialists, the capitalists, the chambers of commerce and the large majority of business men, both large and small, is like flaunting a red flag in front of a wild bull, so great is their antagonism.

They like to believe that for years there has been a concerted plot on the part of organized labor to rob or chisel from them their entire belongings. Whether organized labor will ever succeed in altering their views is a vital question.

The industrialists may band themselves together into a manufacturers' association, the bankers into a bankers' association, the business men both large and small into the Chamber of Commerce or some other association, primarily for one purpose—to better their individual selves. The doctors unite into a medical association, the lawyers into the bar association. But labor! Oh, no! It should not be done. The majority of these industrialists and professional men throw up their hands in horror at any such proposition as a labor organization.

Just who would think of engaging a lawyer who is not in the bar association or a doctor who is outside the medical association? No one with their right senses would think of such a thing. These highly professional associations uphold the integrity of the various professions. Those outside this protective influence are rightly rated as quacks and shysters.

These gentlemen from the great industrialist down to the small business man do not seem to recognize the fact that the artisan, the highly skilled craftsman, has devoted many years of his life in developing skill and proficiency in his particular calling. In some crafts this requires constant study and reference to highly technical text books.

These highly skilled craftsmen band themselves together for the same reasons that the professional man does, namely, to maintain the high standards of their craftsmanship and to see that the craft does not perish. The craftsman is both proud and jealous of his skill and he endeavors to protect it from the detrimental inclusion of quacks and shysters into their ranks.

Real Union Men Are Seasoned

A large part of the skilled workers of America have at some time or other been members of a labor organization. Real union men are produced by a long and tedious procedure. These bona fide union men are weeded out from a horde of "joiners." They are men exceedingly skillful in

Key men in every union are seasoned veterans selected after a long period of trial. Weeding process makes them valuable.

their special work and naturally possess a background of real character. They are the mainspring of the labor organizations and will always remain in this key position. This slow process of making real union men is the one reason that union labor organizations have not kept pace with the New Deal in Washington. The making of a real union man requires as much time as he originally apprenticed himself to learn his profession. It is these men who build for posterity, they are our most loyal citizens. It is they who teach and carry on, constantly improving their craft.

The general public should know and understand the difference between a so-called "card man" and a true union man. Long years of training and true professional pride in each particular craft are the requisites of a real union man. The mere possession of a card stating that Mr. John Doe is a member of a labor organization does not in all cases make a union man of Mr. John Doe. You might say that he is on probation

awaiting the weeding process. When one investigates this problem seriously he can very quickly see just what constitutes a union man and just where he fits in. He will find that on 95 per cent of all large construction jobs and in industrial plants as well, the most proficient artisan on the job is a real union man—a character man. This is more strikingly apparent on construction work on what is known as an open shop job.

Most Proficient Workman

Here the investigator will surely find that the foremen and the men assigned to the most elaborate and precise work

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A Useful Book

In Washington there is an economic research organization, or rather several research organizations grouped under the heading of The Brookings Institution. The economists and research people gathered under this sponsorship are known for their habit of independent inquiry. This institution gave Dr. Isador Lubin to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Its members have aided many government departments during the last 10 years.

Significant therefore is the publication entitled, "The ABC of the NRA," just issued by Brookings Institution. It is authored by Charles Dearing, Paul T. Homan, Lewis L. Lorwin and Leverett S. Lyon. Dr. Lyon has recently taken a special post with NRA.

This is a handbook on NRA. It is not a book of comment. It merely describes the forces out of which NRA came, the machinery which was set up and the practices used. It has an appendix of valuable, original documents dealing with recovery. Among them, President Roosevelt's special message to Congress, President Roosevelt's statement outlining the policies of the NRA, the President's Re-Employment Agreement, and others.

The philosophy of NRA is described as follows:

"The initial step conceived as necessary is an increase of direct consumer expenditures. This is to be made possible by larger payrolls paid by business enterprises. The increased consumer purchasing power is expected to move through retail and wholesale markets to manufacturers and through them to the producers of materials and equipment, generating an expanded flow of goods. The expansion of production and trade is to give employment to yet more

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MEN ON THE JOB

Unions Provide Incentives For Workmanship and Co-operation. Management Engineers Know That Mere Money Incentives Are Not Enough.

New Trains Depend on Electricity

By MILTON M. FLANDERS, Engineer

TO him who would travel over land, three lanes of mass transportation are open; the highway, the railroad and the air. Of these the highway is the cheapest and the slowest, the air the most expensive and the fastest. The railroad is the oldest of modern means of travel, slower than air and more expensive than the road. However, its service is unaffected by wind or fog, only the most severe storms disturb its schedules and the railway train is the only device of transportation that travels at all times over a right-of-way exclusively its own. In the past few years, handicapped by slowness on one hand and by high cost on the other, the railroad has steadily lost ground to the airplane and the bus as a means of passenger transportation and only recently have developments been made public which may bring back its former supremacy.

Up to this time, three types of motive power have been used for the propulsion of trains; the steam locomotive, the internal combustion engine and the electric motor. The train itself, however, through all these years has undergone but little change except in details pertaining to comfort and safety. It has been universally heavy and by its outline possessed of great wind resistance. These two characteristics have made the use of excessive power necessary with its high cost and have also limited the reasonable operating speed. In searching for means by which to reduce operating costs and to increase safe speeds it became necessary first to reduce both the weight and wind resistance and the outcome has been the experiments with the new streamlined trains, one of which has been described in the April issue of the JOURNAL.

For the propulsion of such trains, the steam locomotive was out of the question, direct drive by an internal combustion engine was impractical and electric motor drive as applied in the past did not meet the desired requirements. The result was the development of a drive which is neither by motor nor engine

Stream-lining, light weight, and ideas borrowed from land and air transportation, coupled with electrical power, make trains of tomorrow possible.

alone but a combination of the two which seems to have some of the advantages of both. The use of the electric motor for traction purposes dates back almost exactly 100 years to the experiment of a Vermont blacksmith who actually propelled a small toy car with an electric motor. Subsequent applications have invariably required the generation of electric power at some fixed central point, transmission of this power along the right-of-way and collection of the current for the motors on the moving train itself. All of these require the expenditure of large amounts of money in fixed equipment and limit the operations of such electric trains to sections that are so equipped.

Carry Own Power Plant

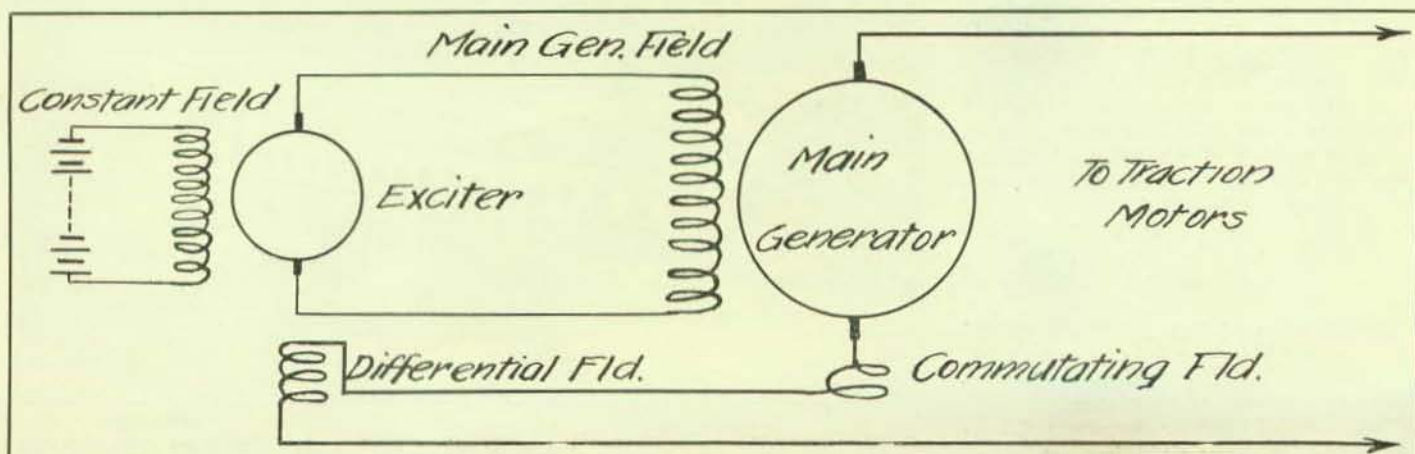
The new lightweight, streamlined trains carry their own power plant and transmission system wherever they go and can operate on existing roadbeds at high sustained speeds without expensive overhead construction. The actual power required for operation is astonishingly low since the wind resistance is so low and the weight less than any other known railway equipment of equal carrying capacity. These trains have been developed by several railways in this country and abroad and differ from each other in many details. It is quite likely that the final accepted forms will differ from any now in existence but it is very possible that most of the main features common to all will be retained in the future. One of these features is the source and method of applying the motive power.

To the practical railway man the extreme lightness of these trains seems to be a disadvantage since weight on the drivers is essential for traction and head-end heaviness desirable in case of accident, but it must be remembered that with the lower power requirements, traction demands are less and that the bulk of the weight is shifted to the front by mounting most of the regular equipment at that place. In the Union Pacific design, approximately one half of the total weight of 85 tons is concentrated at the front end. This train requires only 425 horsepower to carry it with 116 passengers at its top speed of 110 miles per hour, where conditions permit. Three and one-half times this power would be needed to carry such a load on the conventional type of train and almost 10 times that power to transport the same number of people through the air.

As mentioned before, the motive power for these trains is by a combination of the internal combustion engine and electric motors. The developments in this country seem to favor the use of distillates as fuel for the engine while those in foreign countries employ engines of the Diesel type using the heavier grades of oil. In both designs the engine drives an electric generator which furnishes electric power to motors connected to the drivers. In the United States the engines and generators are usually placed on the front car and the motors mounted on the truck. Foreign practice typified by the Flying Fox of Germany, prefers to mount the generator and motors together on the truck. Probably each method has its own advantages and is a detail rather than a major part of the design.

The reasons leading up to the use of this form of electric transmission, as it has been called, are interesting. An internal combustion engine is not particularly flexible as compared with steam since it operates at a nearly con-

(Continued on page 224)



Statistics of Utility Industry Astound

By An Employed Utility Worker

FEW people realize the size of the electric utility industry. It is a colossal enterprise, its statistics staggering the imagination. Let us glance at the figures of this great industry which is the life blood of the domestic, industrial and financial activities of the nation.

The I. B. E. W. has been connected with the electrical industry virtually since its founding. In the main, this connection has existed in the construction and installation field, and this only on consumers' equipment, devices and appliances. The electrical manufacturing industry and the utility field are in general, foreign territory to the I. B. E. W. For every horsepower of motors, every kilowatt of heating or lighting installation in factory, home, or street, there must be equipment manufactured both for the consumer and the utility company supplying the service. For example, a new industry starts up with a demand for 10,000 kilowatts in load. The connected load in lights, motors, welders, heaters, etc., may be in the neighborhood of 15,000 KVA. To supply this load a 10,000 to 15,000 KVA step down sub-station is needed. A similar addition is necessary at the utility company's plant, both in step-up sub-station and generating equipment. Summing up then, this installation represents a total of 15,000 KVA in apparatus on the premises, 15,000 KVA in the step-down sub-station, 15,000 KVA in the step-up sub-station and 15,000 KVA in generator capacity, a total of 60,000 KVA of electrical apparatus. What a fertile field for organized labor in manufacturing, installing, operating and maintaining the whole 60,000 KVA on the apparatus instead of merely the 15,000 KVA on the customer's premises.

Statistics Made Interesting

From the above example of a large customer's needs it will be seen why the utility field has grown to such great magnitude. For the present we shall consider only the utility field and treat the electrical manufacturing industry in a later article. The status of the electric utility industry in the limited states for 1932 was in round numbers as follows:

Total generating rating, 34,000,000 kilowatts—over one kilowatt per family.

Total number of employees, including car men and bus operators, 232,000—one from every 100 families.

Total invested capital, \$12,600,000,000—\$100 per person in United States.

Total invested capital, \$54,000—per employee.

Total miles of line (11,000 volts and above), 213,300—one mile per employee.

Domestic lighting customers, 19,900,000—70 per cent of population.

Commercial lighting customers, 3,700,000—one for every eight families.

This giant must be harnessed by reason, and made to pay dividends to consumers and workers.

Industrial customers, 623,000—one for every 200 population.

Total gross revenue, \$1,980,000,000—\$16 per person in the United States; \$8,500 per employee.

Here we have a statistical picture of one of the greatest of industries. To be more readily understood it has been reduced to a per capita or to a per family basis. We must bear in mind that this is the depression status of the industry. Its proponents have the audacity to suggest that these figures could all be from three to five times as great. Surely that can never happen with 90 per cent of the gainfully employed workers on an open shop wage basis even in so-called prosperous times.

Let us glance for a moment at the wages paid the workers in the electric utility field. Payroll figures indicate that but 20 to 30 per cent of the gross revenue dollar goes for wages. This is easily proven by the gross revenue per employee (\$8,500). Twenty-five per cent of that equals an average wage of \$2,150 per year. Many of us wish it were a fact instead of an average. The large portion of the gross revenue dollar going into wages, the greater the purchasing power of the wage earner. And greater purchasing power for the masses is now a national program instead of "radical

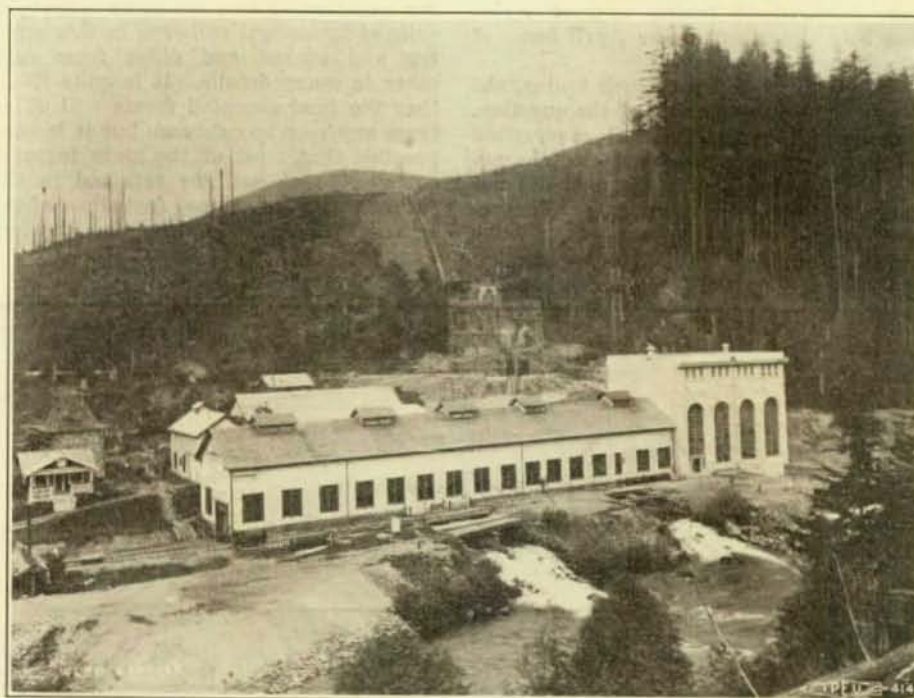
propaganda," greatly to the chagrin and discomfort of the vested interests, the Tories and obstructionists who oppose the administration. The larger the portion of the gross revenue dollar going into stocks and bonds, the greater the opportunity for manipulation and speculation. The result of these two great evils is greater insecurity of the wage earner, the consumer of the nation's goods. The recent fall of several great utility empires illustrates the point. Officials in these empires became felons and virtually men without a country while shares of stock in the enterprises dropped to the price of a cheap cigar.

Finance, Not Reason, Controls

The engineering profession in all its branches must accept a measure of responsibility for the crashing of the great utility empire of the nation, and the insecure position of many others. The engineer has designed, manufactured, built and operated this giant business. The super-power plants, the lightning-like voltages on the transmission lines, serving 85,000,000 people with electricity in this country alone, these accomplishments are a tribute and monument to his professional ability. Yet, he has handed this giant of which he has perfect scientific control, over to the financiers who have made it an uncontrollable Frankenstein which plays havoc with the nation's welfare.

Most of the chaotic conditions in the industry are due to the wide spread between the portion of the revenue dol-

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Courtesy City of Seattle
Electric Power Casts a Spell Over the Imaginations of Men. It Suggests an Ever-Widening Future For Human Society. Does Present Management Fulfill This Promise?

Electricity Makes Mae and Greta Talk

By EUGENE W. SEBRING, L. U. No. 40, Hollywood

HOW is a talking picture made? The coming to Hollywood of scientific wizards with the power to make the screen speak has aroused the curiosity of the studio workers and the picture going public alike.

Inasmuch as these technicians invariably work behind locked doors, on stages that are citadels of silence, information has been so meager as to leave the entire proceedings shrouded in a veil of mystery.

Talking pictures are made in a silence that is broken only by the words of the players themselves. No other sounds are permitted to intrude, for they would be immediately picked up by the sensitive microphones and recorded with the players' conversation thereby ruining the scene.

On a sound stage at the studio the observer would see first of all the brilliantly lighted "set." Intense illumination is provided by huge incandescent lamps. Although these lamps generate an intense heat, they are necessary inasmuch as the arc and mercury lamps are not completely silent in their operation. This heat would drive everyone from the stage if it were not for the special cooling systems in the buildings which keep the temperature down to normal.

Suspended over the heads of the players, and just out of the range of the cameras, are the microphones that pick up the voices and carry them to the amplifying and recording apparatus. These instruments are so sensitive to sound that the most feeble whisper is recorded.

Cameras Housed in Blimps

A short distance away from the set are peculiar looking top-heavy objects on tripods. These are called blimps and within are housed the cameras. These camera coverings are specially constructed of soundproof material so that the noise set up by the cameras will not leak out to the microphones. Interlocked synchronizing devices keep the cameras in constant accord with the recording apparatus in another part of the building.

The monitor panel is a small table on which are mounted multicolored lights, switches and an intercommunicating telephone. The operator is in constant touch with every point in the system which is in operation during the filming; although he cannot talk into the telephone during the scene he is able to signal all units by the means of lights and buzzers.

Near the set, and commanding a complete view of all activities through large plate glass windows, is the mixing panel. It is here that the technician in charge controls the volume and modulation of the voices which are being recorded. A loud speaker permits him to hear everything that is said on the set.

Mysteries of film production revealed by one who knows what goes on in front of actors.

If an actor's voice is too loud, he reduces the amplification, and if it is scarcely audible he reverses the process.

Still another link in the chain of units is the recording room, where the voice is impressed on discs and film. This unit is really the heart of the whole system, for it is here that the sensitive light cells change the faint fluctuations of electric current set up in the microphones to tiny lines of varying intensities on the film. Later when duplicates of this film pass through the projector in the theater, these tiny lines are changed into speech, which this time is heard through loud-speakers behind the theater screen. Simultaneously with this light-ray recording on the film, an impression is made on a wax disc similar to the usual phonograph records. This disc is called the "playback" record and is used to check on the scenes. Within five minutes after a scene has been recorded, the director, cast and technicians may step into an adjoining room and through the loud speakers, hear the words or song of the players just as they will sound in the theaters.

Sound Automatically Controlled

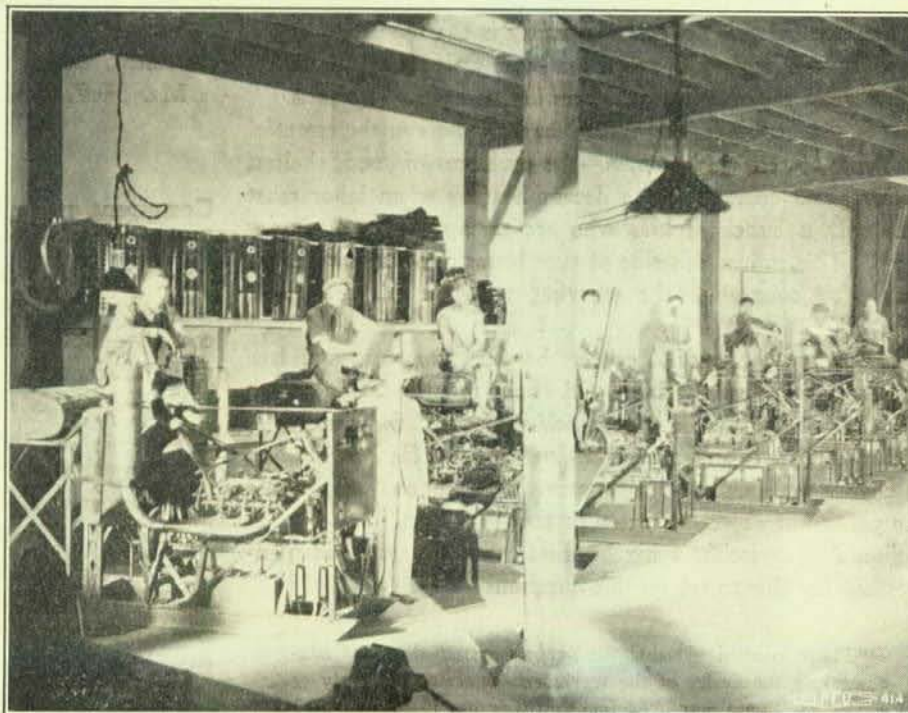
The amplifying room is the only unit in the chain that functions automatically. Filled with expensive apparatus, this

room contains the multitude of vacuum tubes and electrical instruments that amplify the voice of the players to an intensity sufficient to permit it to be recorded as shadings of light and darkness on the film. When the scene is being recorded this unit having been adjusted by the engineer in charge, is henceforth automatic in its operation, although from time to time the operator at the mixing panel changes the degree of amplification to suit individual requirements in addition to the elaborate system of controls involved for the operation of the sound stages, the motion picture cameras and recording devices, although separated by heavy sound proof walls are in constant synchrony. In other words for each frame of film that passes before the aperture of the camera on the set one frame moves in front of the light cell in the recording room. If one machine were to move at a fraction greater or lesser speed than the other, the voice would not be in accord with the action of the performer.

Very little credit is given the men who are in the sound department where in reality they are the ones who are responsible for the real entertainment made possible by sound on film. A good sound crew can, by accurate recording, take a very mediocre picture and with the assistance of good photography and lighting make a box office success of it.

The marvels of this industry are still in swaddling clothes; radio is just an infant; she also has a twin, whom we have heard little of but may expect to

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INTERIOR OF HOLLYWOOD STUDIO. SHOWS ELECTRICIANS AT LIGHT STATIONS

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXIII.

Washington, D. C., May, 1934

No. 5

Labor Policy of Big Business There has by chance come to our desk one of those weekly summaries of the financial news which exist of, by and for big business. The leading article in this "financial" summary deals with the auto settlement. It bears the tart title "Labor Leads With Its Chin"—truly a statesmanlike expression of the ruling class' attitude toward producing groups.

There are several naive admissions in this financial summary. The first is contained in the fact that the leading article is devoted to labor—confession of labor's power, if only negative. The second is contained in the frank admission: "Organization within industries was easy; it was aided and abetted by the NRA codes." That is big business was being organized 100 per cent by NRA, but labor unions, ah, that is another matter. The third is "The press had done a good job in building up the popularity of management." That is, the press belongs to big business, not news to labor, but refreshingly frank. The fourth is the revelation of the tactics used against President Roosevelt: "Management feinted with the implication that it would take on a wholesale strike in preference to the closed shop."

The tone of this financial summary is the tone of a sophomore in high school, the thumb-at-nose attitude of the bully, rather than the responsible expression of responsible men.

It is all very discouraging to labor. How can the essential problems of men and women—the problems of food, shelter, clothing and culture—get a decent hearing when labor must deal with a bunch of kids who are trying to put a victory over? This is just this side of that historic attitude of Bourbons who counselled the starving populace of France to "Eat cake".

In the present epochal contest between company and free unions enough has not been said about manhood. In a free union, a worker can be a man, self-respecting, independent—with the right to make mistakes and grow. He has little or no chance for such self-development in a company union. He is a particular abject specimen of the "Yes-man."

Sam A. Lewisohn, a big business man, interested in management has this to say on this question:

"There is no doubt that the present system does not adequately fit the desire of the workmen for status. Rightly or wrongly. Those employed feel that they are in the old position of servants to masters. The illusion of self-importance,

something which every human being cherishes, is to their minds constantly being impaired."

But how are men going to discuss problems involving manhood with persons whose mental age is 10 or 12 years old?

Facts Labor has gone through 10 months of code hearings—we know because we have been through the mill ourselves. Early in the hearings NRA ruled that all presentations must be factual—and we acquiesced in the good name of co-operation—not without frequent sense of futility and unfairness. Now it is worth while to see what a U. S. Senator thinks of the factual ruling. Senator Ashurst of Arizona—at the copper code hearing.

Senator Ashurst (Arizona): I don't know that I heard right, although I was listening closely. Am I correctly advised when I am told that there will be no argument here? Did I hear aright?

Mr. McFarland: Ordinarily, Senator—

Senator Ashurst (Interposing): I want an answer "yes" or "no". Will there be allowed to be argument here?

Mr. McFarland: The rules and regulations for hearings require argument be submitted in writing and given to the reporter and not to be included in the oral testimony.

Senator Ashurst: In other words, this honorable body intends to arrogate to itself a privilege the Supreme Court of the United States extends to the lowest citizen, the right to be heard, the right to argue? If you are here to announce opinions my functions are about ended. I thought this was an opportunity to present arguments. If you don't want arguments then you must know what you want in advance.

Mr. McFarland: We want facts.

Senator Ashurst: I think you want argument.

Mr. McFarland: I am sure, Senator, we would be very glad to hear anything you have to say.

Senator Ashurst: If I should present it in the form of an argument, would you listen with equanimity?

Mr. McFarland: We certainly shall.

Comment on Present Hour The publicity campaign against control economy as signified by the New Deal is reaching huge proportions. . . . Newspapers accept tons of propaganda from any source provided it is anti-control—once again the press has gone blooey, and proves that it is owned. . . . Labor can afford to keep cool under the fusillade. It is used to such cannonading by the money-makers. . . . But the President of the United States is not in a comfortable position. His problem is to keep from being misrepresented. . . . He has also got the problem of maintaining control. With the money-makers making money the government loses its chief instrument of control, subsidies. . . . When a professor says "plan" that's terrible. . . . When another professor says "don't plan", that's great! Socko! it goes on the front page. . . . It will be great to go back to the old helter-skelter economy of 1928, when everybody was making money but labor, and it will be swell to go through

another crash such as 1929 We do not believe the President of the United States has any illusions about his accomplishments to date One close to him said "We have not got the New Deal yet; we are merely trying to lay a basis for one."

Brain Trusts and Brain Trusts

It is a curious commentary on human nature as it vegetates in America, that the opposition to the New Deal is making its stand in attacking what is known as the brain trust. The opposition hopes to transfer the ordinary man's disrespect for "book learning" into political fodder. If the "yokels" can be made to hate the professors badly enough, gee! maybe they will vote for the opposition.

Every administration in Washington has a brain trust, that is, advisers who are specialists in their field. Mr. Hoover was strong for such advisers. It is interesting to place Mr. Hoover's brain trust beside President Roosevelt's.

Hoover's
Mark Sullivan
William Hard
Edward Eyre Hunt
Julius Klein
Ray Lyman Wilbur
Frederick M. Feiker

Roosevelt's
Rexford Tugwell
A. A. Berle
Mordecai Ezekiel
Jerome Frank
Winfield Riefles

The particular trouble with President Roosevelt's brain trust is not that it is a brain trust, but that it is not directing itself in accord with the wishes, aims, desires and profits of the Wall Street Profit Trust.

Life of a Union

The glibness with which certain persons speak of changing union forms and structures indicates that they miss the essential character of a union. It is not a piece of inanimate steel, like a railroad system which can be pieced out at will, routed to different terminals, or scrapped at any moment of discouragement. A union is not merely an organization. It is an organism, composed of human beings, subject to their fancies, wills, desires and directions—a product of years of growth—and not an outright product like a subscribers' list to a newspaper. A union is the creation of many men, and much deep sacrifice. It is founded upon profound convictions, seasoned personalities, the moves of a nation, and to speak of changing its manifestations over night is supercilious nonsense. Unions can change themselves—as persons can—but slowly, gradually, and only after the known lines of their own make-up.

Charles F. Nesbit

At an early age—in his formative years—Charles F. Nesbit came upon the writings of Henry George. These made a deep and lasting mark upon him, and though he prospered, and came to fill a responsible place in the world, he never lost his interest in social questions, in abolishing poverty, in aiding labor. He

made his profession—the selling of insurance—a social occupation. Honored by Woodrow Wilson during the war, he proposed insurance for soldiers, and aided materially in working out the federal insurance plan. Soon after, he cooperated with the officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in founding the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, and the Union Cooperative Insurance Association. He was a director of the Bliss Electrical School. Of lively, sunny disposition, he read widely mostly in social literature, wrote well, and aided the social movement as and when he could. Distinguished in appearance, he numbered among his friends the great of Washington. He died April 25 in Washington, and the union takes this way of honoring and mourning a good, able and true friend.

National Inventory

Pencils are being sharpened in Washington, and adding machines are working overtime to see if recovery is *actually* on the way. Here are some figures, gentlemen, from various *authentic* sources:

Weekly earnings from March, 1932, to March, 1933, increased about 27 per cent.

The cost of living increased during the same period about 12 per cent.

Persons who had no jobs, and those who received no increases were penalized by the cost rise.

Profits from March, 1932, to 1933, increased about \$600,000,000 as compared with \$1,100,000,000 of deficits in 1931 to 1932.

There are still nine or ten million men unemployed.

When normalcy is reached there will still be four to six million men permanently unemployed.

There are still 4,700,000 families on relief rolls.

Sales are 77 per cent of normal, while production is 86 per cent of normal. Production again outruns purchasing power.

Shallow Management

It is because big business men fail to see that some men hold independence above dollars that they fail to stop unionism. The policy of big business is to anticipate labor trouble with wage increases. Big business figures that the animals can be kept quiet with bribes. But wage increases did not halt organization in the auto industry, and indications are that wage increases are not going to halt organization in the steel industry. Some men value the security, independence, and status unionism gives above gratuities. Manly qualities, however, are not even glimpsed by management. If it did they could not set value upon a shallow labor policy.

The Wirts, the Fishs, the Easleys, the Hearsts are doing more to make Communism respectable in America than a dozen Stalins. Every time they charge the New Deal is Communism disguised, they create a sympathetic audience for Communists. Bourbons always work thus.



WOMAN'S WORK



TIME FOR AUXILIARIES TO COME TO LIFE

By A WORKER'S WIFE

IT'S not often that we receive a letter that pleases us so much as the one that appeared in the auxiliary column last month, from Cora Valentin of the auxiliary to L. U. No. 177, of Jacksonville, Fla. She took some mighty hard cracks at those, both men and women, who are letting the auxiliary movement die on its feet, but I am sure that everyone must admit that she's right and give her the admiration that is due to her frankness and courage.

We women hamper ourselves greatly because we feel that we must hang back and let the men take the lead for us. I have seen this in politics where women had developed quite a lot of independence and leadership in the old days of the suffrage movement when they had a definite objective that they were all fighting for. When they got the vote, what happened? These same women, sincerely anxious to get into the big job of cleaning up the politics of this country, were simply swept aside, dominated, kept out of the inner circle by the male politicians who continued to run things just about as they had always done.

Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary of the Woman's Trade Union League, a woman labor leader of great insight, said in a recent interview that women in competition with men in trades and professions suffered from inferiority complex—a lack of moral courage that would make them demand equal pay and equal recognition.

Now, Cora Valentin and all you other auxiliary members who have wished that the International Office could send out organizers among you to build up auxiliaries and to help us have a real international auxiliary in the Brotherhood, and who have wondered why this was not done, we want you to understand why we cannot help you at present.

The International Office is sincerely anxious to encourage the women's auxiliaries. Of course, we feel that the wives of our members need to learn trade union principles so that in time of strike there will be no members who will say, as Mrs. Valentin remarks, "Boys, I hate to go back to work but you see my wife don't see this thing like I do and it

is either go back or leave home." We really feel that women have a place in the Brotherhood movement because you cannot untangle the economic interests of a man and his wife. The women must understand what the Brotherhood is trying to do for them in the way of wage and hour standards and in developing an organization that can make possible better ways of living for all of our members. All too often husbands do not see the advantage of letting their wives understand what it's all about.

We believe that active auxiliaries would clear up this situation. They would clear up the natural mistrust all of us

have for what we cannot understand—the feeling that makes wives regard union meeting night as "an evening out" for their husbands—something that they resent; and who grumble whenever dues are to be paid because they do not understand what a good investment these dues represent.

But let's get this straight: The International Office cannot help you until the auxiliaries are strong enough to demand it. There is no provision in our constitution for auxiliary organizers; no money set aside to pay such organizers. And to get this recognition and support for the auxiliary movement the International Office cannot help you very much except in what we have been doing through the JOURNAL right along. You yourselves will have to organize auxiliaries in enough locals so that you can send your men to a convention with instructions to vote for an international auxiliary organization. It's like the old suffrage movement over again.

It's slow, heartbreaking work. We know you women are hard up. The auxiliaries have carried on with the greatest courage in spite of lack of money, giving parties and making and selling quilts and so forth, just to get enough funds to keep going. Naturally, you have no money to put on an organizing campaign.

But it can be done almost without money if we have the will to succeed—if we can get over the idea that the men don't want it—and if we are imbued with a strong idea that the auxiliary really is worth while and can accomplish a good and necessary job. That's where we have to start, just as we do in our household jobs—we see something that needs to be done and we summon up the grit to tackle it and the confidence that it can be done.

First, we can go after those in our own town who ought to be members. Well, maybe we can't call on them all, but some of us do have telephones. Call up those who ought to be members and are not, sell them the idea of visiting the next auxiliary meeting and then call them again just before the meeting to remind them to come. Everyone likes to

(Continued on page 232)

"YOUR BABY'S CRYIN', MISSUS"

By GERTRUDE WEIL KLEIN

"Your baby's cryin', missus, fit to bust his hide,"
She turns down the flame and rushes outside,
"Don't cry, baby, here comes mother on the run,
Did the wicked woman leave you lying in the sun?
Now your bath is ready and your vegetables are
done,
So don't cry, baby, here comes mother on the run."

"Sure, I know my clothes are out of style,
But who gives a whoop! Will you look at that
smile?
Will you look at those legs? Are they strong, are
they straight?
Dr. Dum Dum's shoes; they balance his weight;
Sure, they're expensive, but I'd rather choose
To save on something else and get the right shoes."

"Listen, young fellow, like a good little chap,
Put on your rubbers and take your cap,
It's blowing up cold and it's going to snow,
And old man winter's going to lay you low,
So don't be a smartie and don't be a sap
But put on your rubbers and take your cap."

"Shouldn't the laundry have been here before?
There ain't a clean handkerchief in my drawer,
And gee whiz, mom, will you tell that pest
To keep out of my room when I'm getting dressed;
Look at her toys all over the floor"

"Isn't, not ain't—look in the linen chest,
Take one of dad's, but don't take the best;
Sis, pick up your toys and put them away,
Or come here to mother if you want to play."

Hi, there, handsome, who you taking to the prom?

The next one was a lulu, landing like a bomb * * *
Your baby's crying, missus, fit to bust his hide,
Torn in 20 places on the barbed-wire outside.
We can't go out to get him
'Cause there's hell loose all around.
And 10,000 others like him on the bloody, stinking
ground.

—New Leader.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Electrical Workers Auxiliary Organized

On Friday afternoon, April 20, a committee from the joint council auxiliary in conjunction with a committee of the wives of Electrical Workers Union No. 68, met and organized an auxiliary to be known as Electrical Workers No. 68 Auxiliary. Inspiring talks were given by Nellie Allyn, chairman; Mary Knox, president; Josephine Wilson, and Nina Osborne, from the joint council, who extended their wishes for success. C. B. Noxon, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, who is also president of Electrical Workers Union No. 68, was present and gladly gave his views on what an auxiliary should be and how they should co-operate with their unions, and the prominent part that they play in the union labor movement. He also expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the women in starting an auxiliary to the electrical workers union and hoped they would take a foremost place among the auxiliaries.

The following women were present and elected to offices: Bertha Woods, president; Mrs. C. W. Horton, vice president; Margaret Bauer, secretary; Orlo White, treasurer; Maybel Noxon, appointed publicity chairman; Olive Oliver, appointed reception chairman; Angelina Cito, Della Lillo, Mrs. H. T. Bitts, Ethel Lotz. These members held a very enthusiastic meeting and will meet the first and third Fridays of each month at the Waiters and Waitresses Hall, 1923 Curtis Street, at 2 p. m. The next regular meeting will be held May 4.

The wives, mothers and daughters of electrical workers are invited to attend.

MAYBEL NOXON,
Publicity Chairman.

3190 South Washington Street,
Englewood, Colo.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The woman's auxiliary of Local 83 enjoyed a most delightful dinner party at the lovely home of Mrs. L. C. Harner, February 11, 1934. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock and after that card games were in progress until 12. Everyone enjoyed themselves immensely, particularly because our husbands were our honored guests.

On March 24 a lovely birthday party was given in your writer's honor at the home of Mrs. Harry Underwood. Card games were in progress until 11 o'clock, then luncheon was served with a huge birthday cake with candles on it, occupying the center of the table. The gifts, I assure you, were greatly appreciated.

Twenty guests enjoyed Mrs. Underwood's generous hospitality, including our honored guests, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Holderman and Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Bowing.

I have received several letters lately from different parts of the country asking how to go about organizing an auxiliary. I surely appreciate them writing me and am ever so willing to do everything possible to help. However, I feel that I haven't the proper knowledge to advise correctly. As a special request for the benefit of myself and others that I know are deeply interested I should like to see an article appear in the JOURNAL on "How to Go About Organizing an Auxiliary."

Local Union No. 83 Auxiliary hopes that they are among the first to congratulate the

new auxiliary at Bremerton, Wash. May they enjoy many years of success and happiness.

Local Union No. 83 Auxiliary was organized for the sole purpose of promoting friendship and social good times. So far we have enjoyed many interesting picnics, dances and other parties. We invite the wives of the members of Local No. 83 to join us and enjoy the pleasant hours of companionship, and the program of fellowship we give.

We were invited to join the Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries and we are giving it serious consideration. Join us and help make it possible.

MRS. JEWELL MATHIS.
12204 Louise St., Culver City, Calif.

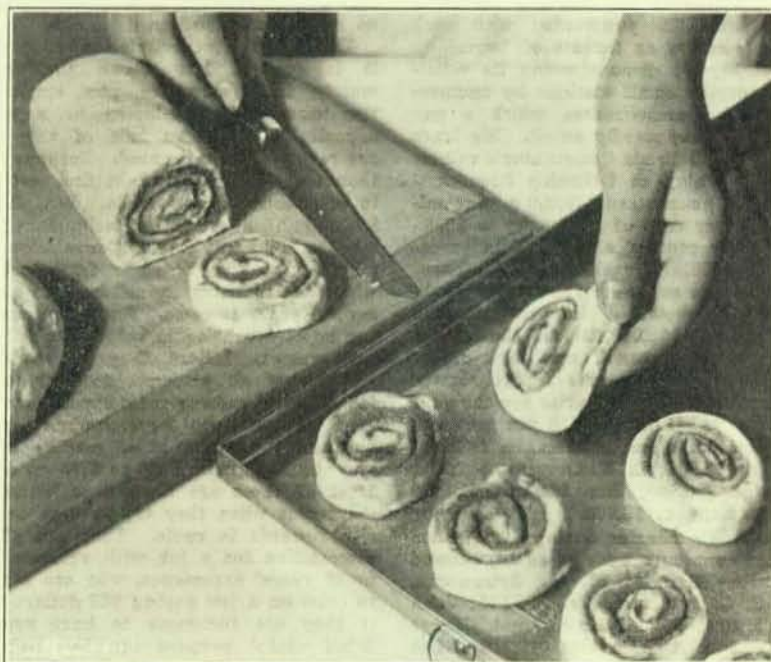
WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Spring has brought a new feeling of activity to our auxiliary. We want to "go places and do things." So every member is alert to build up our membership and add to our financial resources.

At our first meeting of the New Year we presented our retiring president, Sister H. Nichols, with a beautiful pin. Lester L. Brown made the presentation and the entire membership joined in thanking Sister Nichols for her tireless work in behalf of the auxiliary.

The ways and means committee gave a 1 o'clock luncheon and card party at the (Continued on page 224)



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

Cinnamon Pinwheel Biscuits

Here's a good trick for housewives who like to serve a little lunch for company in the evening; or for auxiliary meetings; or for Sunday night suppers. These cinnamon pinwheel biscuits, made from a recipe from the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics, are easy to make because they are just biscuit dough trimmed up in various ways, and can be put together in a jiffy. And they're excellent to serve with coffee.

Roll the dough into a sheet a little thinner than for breakfast biscuits. Sprinkle it with a mixture of cinnamon and sugar, and, if you like, chopped nuts or raisins, or both; or dates. Roll the sheet up, like a jelly roll, and slice the biscuits off about an inch thick. Lay them close together in a greased baking pan. Sprinkle more sugar and cinnamon over the tops, and bake. Serve these cinnamon pinwheels hot from the

oven. A good variation is to use a mixture of cocoa and sugar instead of cinnamon; or nuts and dried fruit without either; or chopped candied peel and sugar.

Here's a reliable standard recipe for the biscuit dough from the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Biscuits

2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons fat
¾ cup milk or enough to make soft dough

Sift the dry ingredients together, rub in the fat with the tips of the fingers. Make a well in the center of the fat-and-flour mixture and pour in sufficient milk to make a dough that can be rolled out. Use a light touch in handling the dough.

Bulletin of the I. B. E. W. Radio Division

« « Prepared and Circulated by New York City Radio Unions for the Entire Industry » »

MAYBE THIS IS WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE RADIO INDUSTRY?

INFORMATION recently released by the Federal Trade Commission may help to explain why the NAB goes into hysterics at the mere recommendation by the Code Administrator to shorten the hours and why at every mention of pay increase the NAB sends out an SOS punctuated with such distressing phrases as threats of "wrecking the industry" and demonstrating its solicitude towards the small stations by enumerating the dire consequences which a pay increase would supposedly entail. We learn from the Federal Trade Commission's release that William Paley, of Columbia Broadcasting System is guaranteed \$40,000 a year salary plus 2.5 per cent of profits up to \$600,000 and 5 per cent of all profits in excess of \$600,000. This is exclusive of his earnings in dividends as one of the largest stockholders of the system. With an estimated profit of at least \$5,000,000 for the season, Paley's salary alone will run to a figure around \$275,000. The same report showed other Columbia officials' salaries for the year 1932, during which period a 10 per cent and a 5 per cent cut were in effect, as follows: E. Klauber, \$30,900; L. W. Lowman, \$17,200; H. K. Boice, \$30,600; Sam Pickard, \$16,900 and M. R. Runyon, \$6,700.

The N. B. C. salaries during 1932, when two 10 per cent cuts were in effect, showed the following figures: M. H. Aylesworth, \$47,500; R. C. Patterson, Jr., \$22,500; John Royal, \$22,800; F. E. Mason and George Engels, \$19,000; A. L. Ashby, \$17,100; Niles Trammel, \$14,250; Frank M. Russell, \$14,250; Don Gilman, \$11,400; R. C. Witmer, \$9,500 and Mark Woods, \$7,125.

All this should make it perfectly clear to the average technician struggling to support a family and keep up an appearance on \$2,000 a year, or less, why any additional burdens in the form of pay increases would be a crushing blow to the industry. Of course, this is only a suggestion, but it occurred to us that the next time the employers begin to toy with the idea of pay cuts they could use the pruning knife to better advantage in the higher salary brackets.

More Stations and Fewer Licenses

What this country needs is bigger and better regional broadcasting stations and more of them. Commissioner James H. Hanley stated the case aptly when he said that there is a "woeful waste of radio facilities by a few big fellows" and that "there are now too many clear channels." Anyone can verify this statement by tuning across the broadcast band any night of the week and observe that the same program can be heard from a dozen different chain stations. This is a wasteful duplication of service. Chain broadcasting can and should be confined to one or two frequencies by use of synchronization. This would leave many valuable frequencies available for local and regional stations; it would offer a greater variety of programs to the listener, and, best of all, it would put more technicians to work. An-

other thought that the Federal Radio Commission might give some consideration is the suggestion of a year's moratorium on the issuance of all new radio operators' licenses. It is suggested that the licenses now outstanding be renewed as they expire, but that no new licenses be issued.

The Code Authority's investigation, if it is correct, has shown that approximately 2,000 men are now employed by the broadcasting industry in a technical capacity. Less than half of this number are required to be licensed. Perhaps another thousand technicians might find employment in other branches of radio. But, there are 8,000 qualified, competent technicians licensed by the Federal Radio Commission. This leaves a reserve of some 6,000 technicians which the industry cannot hope to absorb in several years to come. Employers are showing no co-operation in helping to relieve unemployment. Indeed, they are methodically obstructing all attempts to shorten hours. Hundreds of embryo radio experts are turned loose each year by correspondence and resident radio schools, after months of study and spending from \$100 to \$200 on a course. Most of these are doomed to bitter disappointment when they try to cash in on the rich rewards in radio. They are placed in competition for a job with veterans of five to 15 years' experience, who are struggling to exist on a job paying \$20 dollars a week, if they are fortunate to have even that. What useful purpose can the issuance of more new licenses serve? It isn't fair to the aspirant for success in radio to raise false hopes of finding employment by giving him a license. It isn't fair to the man who has devoted years of his life to the business and who today is only making a bare existence out of it. It can only serve to swell the ranks of the unemployed to be used by big business as a club over the heads of the employed technicians who are struggling to secure as a return from their work a decent, livable wage. We hold no brief against the schools which are doing good work in raising the educational standards of the employed technicians. In spite of the fact that it gives the lie to the oft-repeated statements of the NAB that no unemployment exists among broadcast technicians, the Radio Commission has already recognized the fact that unemployment is widespread by renewing licenses without requiring service. The commission recognizes the fact that a licensee cannot possibly show service when there are no jobs.

The Sponsor Is Always Right

Is there an active consumer's league in your town? If there is enlist its aid in your fight to improve your working conditions. Advertisers depend on organized labor for much of their business. In the final analysis, the advertiser is the one who pays the technician's salary. Through force of numbers a consumer's league wields a strong influence with advertisers and station owners. No sane advertiser is foolish enough to spend money to create good will

when he knows that instead he antagonizes thousands of prospective customers by utilizing the radio facilities of an unfair employer. Always co-operate with your sponsor; it pays to have him on your side!

"Safeguarding Your License"

Technicians are urged to report immediately to the Federal Radio Commission any violations of its rules and regulations. This is necessary to protect the technician against the loss of his operator's license. If the station management requires the operator to indulge in such shady practices as operating the equipment above its licensed power output, going on the air "off frequency", not keeping the equipment in a safe condition or not keeping a sufficient number of spare parts to insure continuous service to the public, the operator should protect himself by calling such practices to the commission's attention. In reporting code violations to your representative on the Code Authority, a copy should also be sent to the Radio Commission for its guidance in future hearings on license applications of the offending station owner. The technician's labor representative on the Code Authority is Mr. M. H. Hedges, whose address is 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Debunking NAB Ballyhoo"

Much space has been devoted in these pages to the radio industry code. It is now generally conceded that all efforts to obtain the benefits to which the technician was entitled have been wasted. The improvements in the technicians' ranks up to the present have been negative. But, whatever chance remains, the I. B. E. W. is determined to go all the way, against terrific opposition from the employers, to fight the technician's cause and to uphold his rights.

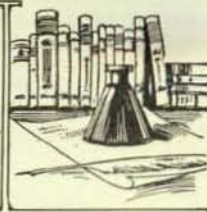
We have been informed by Deputy Administrator Farnsworth that the Code Authority has made its report to the Administrator on its survey of employment conditions among the technicians. This report was made on March 11, 1934. We had hoped that the Administrator would call a hearing immediately to consider the 40-hour week for technicians. But instead he decided to wait until the Code Authority could make its recommendations. The Code Authority saw fit to adjourn and found various excuses why it could not immediately convene to make these recommendations. At this time the Code Authority still has not met. Its next meeting is now tentatively set for May 2, 1934. After its recommendations have been made, from 10 days' to two weeks' advance notice is required to all parties interested before a hearing date can be set by the Administrator. Discounting any more "unavoidable" delays the earliest we can expect action on the 40-hour week will be about the middle of May. That sort of "action" is, of course, entirely too slow to do any good in relieving the unemployment situation.

We are still not in a mood to swallow hook,

(Continued on page 220)



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

So here comes some news from Evansville, Ind., that you may know that we are still on the map and cover quite a spot in southern Indiana. True, it has been several years since a letter from Evansville appeared in our JOURNAL, so we might explain some of the evolution that has taken place and for which a large amount of credit is due to the wonderful assistance we have received from our International Vice President M. J. Boyle. Four years ago there were three local unions in Evansville and vicinity—the linemen's Local Union No. 16, the inside Local Union No. 535 and the Princeton Local Union No. 376. These now have all been amalgamated into one large organization known as Local Union No. 16, which was chartered December 13, 1899. The amalgamation took place October 1, 1933, and was conducted by Brother Eugene Scott, of West Frankfort, Ill., who was a former member of Local Union No. 16. Our Brothers chose to go under Local Union No. 16 due to the history that is attached to this local. Immediately after the amalgamation we started organizing the employees of the Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company and have tripled our membership.

Now we might go back farther and tell you something about the progress that our organization has made. In March, 1931, International Vice President M. J. Boyle presented a plan which remedied many of our ills among the inside workers. Before that time neither our contractors nor members knew what was going to happen from one meeting to another. Our conditions were improved by conducting the business affairs of the local much the same as other business institutions operate and established confidence between employers, ourselves and also the public in general. This plan was adopted by the organization and we found it much easier to sell the services of our members to business firms and corporations. We also found that our worst competition was among ourselves and that our selfish inconsistencies must be thrown off and that we must learn to apply our trade more practically. At this time we had a large number of non-union contractors who had formed an association to oppose us. At our request the International Office sent Representative Thomas Robbins here to assist us in reorganizing the local union and the contractors and with Brother Robbins' assistance our fair contractors were more than tripled. He established a joint conference board composed of three contractors and three members of the local union whose decisions were final and this was a very satisfactory way of eliminating many of our grievances and we greatly appreciate the benefit of the knowledge and experience of our International Officers and representatives.

The executive and joint conference boards' time is largely spent in planning ways and means of bettering conditions for those who make a livelihood in the electrical industry, for business conditions change rapidly from year to year

and competition in our line of business, as in others, becomes very keen, so we must keep abreast of the times and preserve our identity as a Brotherhood and see that the standards of the industry are not lowered but raised. We believe that every local union should be a living organization and banded together for material benefits under up-to-date business methods and common sense management, and we try to work out our problems as business men, realizing that tomorrow only brings a "job to do" that is made harder by keener competition.

Experience has taught us that if we expect to gain and hold the respect of business institutions we must put ourselves on a plane parallel to them, so we equipped ourselves with a suite of offices in a prominent business location and we can tell any business man where we are located with pride, yes, even our members appreciate coming up to a respectable place to pay their dues and will stay for a little chat. And, too, we have found that we get far better co-operation by being equipped as we are through the membership for they feel as though they can talk to any member of the executive board in privacy and have confidence that it will not be broadcast. We also extend the use of our offices to our contractors and we are receiving a lot better co-operation from them.

Our organizing of the Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company employees is progressing very well and we have received excellent assistance from the United States Conciliator, the Indianapolis Regional Labor Board, and now our case is in the hands of the National Labor Board, and we are expecting an early decision from this board, to force the company to bargain collectively with its employees, for the boys are not

satisfied with the low wage rate that they are receiving, and we are not stopping with anything short of a written agreement with the company. The committee from the employees has done some wonderful work and it is truly a pleasure to work with them. So in closing will only say that we hope to be able to tell you more of the results of our organizing campaign with our local utility company in our next letter.

W. E. LYCAN.

L. U. NO. 31, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor:

The never-ending struggle for supremacy between capital and labor goes on—capital aligned on one side trying to accumulate the wealth of our country into the hands of a few, and labor on the other side desirous of doing the greatest good for the greatest number, or, in other words, gaining or attempting to gain more for the product they have to sell—labor. To gain this end labor, not having the power that wealth gives to the great monopolies, must resort to other means to accomplish the desired results.

How do we go about this? First by attempting to settle all disputes by collective bargaining or other peaceful means. If this activity fails then by resorting to strikes and that very efficient weapon, the boycott.

It is true that labor has sacrificed a great deal to gain their desires but it is also true that with the exception of what they have received through political activity, everything they have gained—better wages, better hours, better living conditions and better educational advantages—has come because of some or all of these activities.

Therefore, whenever it becomes necessary for labor to resort to one of these methods in a fair manner in order to gain its desires, it becomes the duty of every trade unionist to not only refrain from patronizing the opposing monopoly but to do everything possible to induce the public, through the medium of publicity, to follow his example. For that reason I am passing the following information along to you with the most sincere wish that you give the matter due consideration and act as only good trade unionists should.

The Montgomery Ward and Company have been placed on the unfair list by the building trades unions of Duluth. This firm started to completely remodel a large store building in our city about the first of March, and even though they were offered every co-operation prior to the letting of the contracts, the entire job has been let to notoriously non-union contractors in every branch of the building trades, although the Montgomery Ward and Company had been repeatedly informed that these firms did not have and could not get union labor because of their long records of exploiting labor.

The building trades unions have continually boycotted and picketed this firm's place of business since the contracts were let. I am happy to say that we have had good results locally, but we need your support particularly if you live in the locality



CHARLES FRANCIS NESBIT

Born June 23, 1867. Died April 25, 1934.

of a Montgomery Ward and Company store. So you see the battle still goes on. Maybe not in your particular locality, but for the present time in this vicinity. But when we look back at the great accomplishments of organized labor, although it required many sacrifices, we can truthfully say that the effort was worth while.

EARL WOOLLETTE.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

When fate issued a traveling card to Brother Dan Cleary, of Local No. 134, and the Grand Secretary enrolled his name upon the book governing jurisdiction o'er The Bourne from which no traveler returns, not alone did Local No. 134 and the Brotherhood-at-large lose staunch support and leadership, but all who knew him were deprived of a type of friendship all too rare in the world of today.

Danny is missed, greatly so; it could not be otherwise.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The Blue Eagle is having a tough time trying to find a place to perch in safety in Los Angeles. Having an altruistic temperament it accepts all invitations to come in and build its nest, only to find that the bad boys of Los Angeles are perfectly willing to appropriate its golden eggs to themselves, but hate to relinquish the few seeds it would take to keep it alive, so after a brief stay it flutters out the window minus a few tail feathers. They still have the picture, but the bird has flown.

The foregoing is analogous of conditions which have prevailed in Los Angeles for the past quarter century. All attempts ever made to alter these conditions in favor of those, who, like the Blue Eagle, are looking for a safe place to build a home, have been thwarted by those who by virtue of their combined wealth dominate and control the economic welfare of our citizens.

The surest way to solve our economic problems, and make this country a decent place to live in, with a standard of living worthy of the name American, is to eliminate competition of labor through organization. This would automatically eliminate cutthroat competition in business, for the simple reason that the cost of everything we use is based on the cost of labor, but with the cost of labor an unknown quantity, we can expect nothing but economic chaos.

The owners of our industries, merchants and manufacturers, heads of privately owned public utilities and our daily press are tied together through organization for the sole purpose of financial profit through the exploitation of labor by the open shop method, and this exploitation will continue as long as labor is unorganized.

The open shop advocates of Los Angeles boast of our phenomenal increase in population, and attribute it, among other things to cheap industrial sites, cheap light and power and no labor trouble, for due to the open shop system the individual worker must bargain for his own wage in competition with the field.

What they forget to state is that with every land grant to industry a subdivision is opened to be sold to the workers, but these workers are never allowed to completely pay for the lots. They lose their jobs and a fresh supply take their place. Labor is plentiful in Los Angeles.

It is true we have cheap power in Los Angeles but they fail to state that this is

due to the untiring efforts of the developers of our municipally owned Bureau of Water and Power.

In the final analysis the real reason for our phenomenal growth can be summed up in a few words: One payday in the east will bring a mechanic and his family to Los Angeles, but no Los Angeles payday will ever get them out.

Uncle Sam could use a flock of Blue Eagles with spurs in Los Angeles.

W. AUTHORSON.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

"Down Memory Lane" is the title of this month's contribution to the WORKER from Local No. 103.

With Memorial Day so near at hand and with the passing to the Great Beyond of many of our beloved friends and Brothers in the past decade, it is both fitting and proper that we should think for the moment and try to recall them as they were alive, fighting side by side in the great struggle, for the cause of labor.

Thirty-five years have passed since the birth of Local No. 103. The first 15 years, we are told, by those who helped to keep alive this local were the hardest in its history. Written upon our charter are the names of 12 men who created and guided for many years the destiny of our local and who, we believe, had much to do with the progress of the I. B. E. W. Of the original 12, nine have passed on and many of the pioneers of this local will recall to mind many instances, some sad, some happy, as you read these names: Henry B. Thayer, W. C. Woodward, James C. Reid, F. C. Stead, Joseph T. Mathews, Francis Wachter, Everett C. Calif, Theo D. Gould and W. W. Harding. As this organization continued to grow many others of the fighting type stepped into line to help to keep alive the flame of unionism, and have since passed on to their reward. It would be impossible to call to mind all those we would remember but here are some of those who made the great fight and while they are not here we say, in spirit, we thank you. Marty Joyce, Steve Murphy, Jack Fennell, Peter Collins, Sumner "Sam" Parker, Ben. Montgomery, Frank Sheehan, Jimmie O'Donnell, Jack Barton, and those of the International Office, Brothers Noonan, McNulty and Ford.

Since your humble servant became press secretary two years ago, many others, sad to relate, have likewise passed on and it is suggested that in calling them to mind, do we pay a fitting tribute to their memory—Brothers Sherman, Lacey, Cotton, McKinn, McGrath, Hedlund, Hiltz, Sheehan, Acton, Busted, Donovan, Wheeler, Moore, Lowe, Snow, Wurtemberger, Cross, Mellin and Ryan. So of those who have gone home we remark, "They are not dead; they are just away."

I cannot continue without mentioning that of the original 12 charter members Leonard "Lem" Kimball, John J. McLaughlin and Joseph C. Hurley are still with us and the members of Local No. 103 hope that many of the good things of life are yet in store for you, and may you live to long and fanciful ages.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

Once more the timid citizens are free to roam the streets of this fair city without fear of being molested by the gangsters and the bogeyman. The red flag hangs low over the city hall and in its place flies the Stars and Stripes. The voters owe these blessings to the apparent defeat of our labor mayor, William Mahoney for re-election to that office. Oh, boy, oh, boy, what a wallop the labor progressives got these past six weeks. In the primaries the bond issue for a municipally owned light plant was defeated and now to top it off in the city finals, St. Paul apparently kicks out the most honest and hard-working mayor it ever had.

How did this all happen, you ask? Well, here's the answer: Before the primaries the stepson of our leading press sheet announced to the nation through its first page editorials that unless the labor candidates were defeated St. Paul would continue to be the haven of the nation's gangsters. But that line of bunk didn't click as all of the labor progressives were nominated. So before the final election it joined hands with its parent and with the help of the Chamber of Commerce and some of our high-powered 100 per cent flag waving super patriots, they reached far down into the archives and dragged out and dusted off that ancient bogeyman—communism.

One could hardly keep the tears back while listening to one of these puritans predicate what would happen to our glorious city of homes unless the labor candidates were defeated. It was a terrible future to look forward to so they played safe and only elected two labor councilmen.

But maybe these terrible things may still come to pass as our mayor was defeated by only 412 votes out of a total vote cast of 94,314. If any of you boys notice a sudden influx of refugees to your various cities who look as if they were fleeing from a great big monster you'll know that William Mahoney, labor's candidate for mayor of St. Paul, Minn., was declared re-elected after a recount of votes.

And on June 5, one of the newly elected councilmen will take office and he has promised to drive all the gangsters from the city, so why not come up and see us some time?

LAWRENCE DUFFY.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

The time for the annual dose of sulphur and molasses is at hand but what pleases me the most is the shedding of what remains of the "heavies". What a relief.

Man, dear, where in the lovely so and so did you pick up that picture of the scissor-bill lineman entitled, "A Telephone Outpost on a C. C. C. Reservation"? (In the March WORKER.) That guy was sure posing for the picture and how? No gloves, sleeves rolled up and his body belt right smack over the kidneys. If old Henry Miller could see that he undoubtedly would turn over in his grave. In fact, it reminds me of Bart Malsch hanging a fixture.

My idea of a real line gang is the one that rebuilt Piqua, Ohio. The second man from the right, in the photo, is typical of the old-time boomer, of whom we have seen very little during the past 10 years. And the wind-blown trousers on the fourth man from the right are reminiscent of a divided skirt.

And that reminds me. The pictures published in conjunction with the featured Boulder Dam article by Horne, of Ladies Auxiliary, are among the best, if not the best that ever appeared in this JOURNAL.

The article itself is excellent and shows that much time and thought were spent in gathering the data and putting it together. The old boy is like good wine—improving with age—and I sincerely hope that he finds the time for more of the good work.

The only mistake he made was to include the menu as, after reading it, my feet began to itch and I'm having one heluva time to make 'em behave. I'll bet that the mess sergeant is feeding a lot of tramps who have read of the wide variety of good eats. What, no spinach?

A few local items: Bert Chambers has resigned from the "Headache Squad" alias the executive board, to become the business manager. Good luck to him; no doubt he'll be needing a lot of it.

We are going to the dogs, yowsuh; the pups are going to run for 74 days, beginning June 28, down at our large auditorium, with pari-mutuel machines and everything, including a beer garden. In a couple of years we expect to have the ponies running with legalized betting in New Jersey. That's the idea eggsackly: let everything run wide open, legalize anything the public wants and license each and every game just as they did in Arizona and Nevada prior to 1908 and 1910.

The CWA has dead-ended and this outfit made out fairly well. Forty-three of the boys were employed at various periods from December 11 to April 23. Most of them were working that entire length of time, some few being laid off in February. Three of them got a good break, as they made 30 hours a week from the middle of November until January 19 and \$1.20 per hour and then had another hitch of 24 hours a week at the same scale, until late in March. Four more made a few weeks at \$1.35 per hour, taking care of the light standards on the Walk, which was being redecked. That work is temporarily suspended but expect it to be resumed very shortly.

The new union station has taken seven of the fellows off the streets and will keep them out of mischief for quite a spell. Four more are working on repairs down at the auditorium and that is only a small percentage of the membership that has come through "one dam" tough winter in fairly good shape, all things considered. But as much as I hate to admit it the unemployment line still forms on the right, so don't crowd.

On a little pasear over to the Boys' Vocational School, where three of our members are teachers, I learned that my old amigo, C. "Prof." Naylor, was recovering from a serious throat ailment and was unable to speak for eight days following the operation. Wotta a swell break for Mrs. "Prof." and the family.

Dirt will come out. Over there I also learned that Georgia Sinn was such a handsome baby that they used to run excursions twice each week from Manayunk, Roxborough, Brewerytown and Rameat, just to see little Gawge do his stuff in the perambulator.

Last but not the least of the triumvirate is Harold Harmon, the Pennsylvania Dutch Adonis, whose hobby is collecting a good healthy tan each summer, in addition to Atlantic County, Pleasantville and Ventnor scrip.

In conclusion, here's another one for your book: On one of our prominent corners is located a cafe where the usual line of liquid refreshments are served and right next door, under the same roof is a chemical company that specializes in exterminating vermin, both places being owned and operated by the same man. Now can you imagine what would happen if the proprietor should get his polarities crossed up?

All of which reminds me, one of the rather

READ

Aim of unions, by L. U. No. 31.
Clear the dead wood, by L. U. No. 306.
Balzac knew, by L. U. No. 309.
St. Paul's election, by L. U. No. 110.
Evansville hits the front line, by L. U. No. 16.
Canadian view of NRA, by L. U. No. 348.
Bachie comments, by L. U. No. 211.
Blue Eagle needs spurs, by L. U. No. 83.
Remembering, by L. U. No. 103.
Letters do not fail to grasp the essential issues in the labor struggle in every community.

prominent members of L. U. No. 211 sez that there are just as many headaches in this repeal "likker" as there were in the bootleg stuff. And judging solely from the labels I have seen while window shopping, I'm more than contented to take the above mentioned "con-i-sewer's" word for it.

With kindest regards to Jimmie Maher and Charlie Matlin, of Peoria, and yourself, I am, as usual,

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

This letter is very late or rather its contents are. Many of us have been deeply stunned by the news of Brother Dan Cleary's passing. Immediately upon learning in a round about way I sent my condolence to Brother Bugnizet and since then have thought of him many times, for I had hoped to meet him again.

Those who read the resolution on page 180 of the April issue will get only a very small idea of what his local thought of him. He was a man whom once you knew him you would always love. Men who can be depended upon at all times are the strength of any organization and Brother Cleary was one of them.

Those who read my humble efforts each month will recall the letter nearly a year ago telling how it cheered me to read in my favorite weekly Brother Dan Cleary's name in connection with the World's Fair and you can take out of this reflection what an impression he must have made on me for the mention of his name to give so much pride in the knowledge that one knew him.

Local No. 134, you have lost a most valuable Brother and we in the organization have lost an inspiration. I wish all the members could have met him and seen what his efforts had accomplished.

To his family we send our deepest sympathy in their great loss. And to Local No. 134 and his many friends throughout the country we are united with you in our great loss.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

I once heard a question asked: "Will the lion ever lie down with the lamb?" The answer was: "Yes, but the lamb will be in the lion's belly." In Akron today we have the big problem—either the A. F. of L. or the company union. And so the battle is

on. The A. F. of L. questions company unions and company unions question A. F. of L.

And here is a sample of some of these letters that appear in our question box of the daily news about every night. The day President Roosevelt signed, NRA was to labor what July 4 was to the 13 colonies. The ink had barely dried upon the paper when labor organizers were dispatched to practically every industrial center in the nation. Thousands upon thousands of workers were eager listeners to their oratory. He to them seemed a Moses, who would lead them from out of the wilderness of struggle and desperation. He submitted a plan and a leadership which, if followed, seemed likely to lead them out of a plight which now engulfed them. He urged them on and on. With the leadership of President Roosevelt and the A. F. of L. it seemed—and does yet—that labor for the first time had begun to realize what a New Deal really meant. It cannot be denied that labor has a perfect right to make harsh demands of the ruthless system, and the unscrupulous employers who by their own admission, shave their profits from the sweated brow of the rugged individual, and why shouldn't they boast? Has not labor stood meekly by as an individual and without a murmur watched vast capitalistic organizations and associations sweep away their God-given rights and liberties? But let us get back to the problem which labor now faces.

Are these organizers capable of leading these newly formed organizations any further? Just who are they? Are they men who have carefully studied and analyzed labor's problems?

Are they changing their ideas with the changing times?

Perhaps some of them are, while some are merely ordinary laymen who can use hammer and tong methods until the various organizations are complete, then yield to wiser leadership. The New Deal can apply to old ox cart labor organizations the same as it can apply to a government. A labor organization 53 years old certainly must have dead wood in it—the same as a political party which was 73 years old had.

Times are changing too fast for old orthodox traditions. It is time for labor organizations to take stock. Labor will never go back into the past any more than our finance system or our banking shall ever return to Hooverism.

If the A. F. of L. is out of step now is the time to find out and correct the fault.

THE SHADOW.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

There is the man who has ideas but has not a penny—like all the men with ideas. That sort of man spends and is spent, and cares for nothing. Imagine a pig roaming about a wood for truffles and a knowing fellow on his tracks; that is the man with the money, who waits till he hears a grunt over a find. When the man with the ideas has hit upon a good notion the man with the money taps him on the shoulder with a "What is this? You are putting yourself in the furnace mouth, my good friend; your back is not strong enough to carry this. Here is \$1,000 for you, and let me put this affair in working order." Good! Then the banker summons the manufacturers. "Set to work, my friends! Out with your prospectuses! Blarney to the death!" Out come the hunting horns and they pipe up with: "A hundred thousand dollars for 5 cents or 5 cents for \$100,000." Gold mines and coal mines, all the flourishes and alarms of

commerce, in short. Art and science are paid to give their opinion; the affair is paraded about; the public rushes into it and receives paper for its money and our takings are in our hands. The pig is safe in his sty with his potatoes, and the rest are wallowing in bills of exchange. That is how it is done, my dear sir. Go in for speculation. What do you want to be? A pig or a gull, a clown or a millionaire? Think it over. I have summed up the modern theory of loans for you—Honore De Balzac.

This is a striking and very true analysis of the "ancient regime". How merrily it rolled on to the crash and what a smash!

Some of the pigs have a sty yet; others are knights of the road. When the potatoes become too scarce they may no longer be safe. The others are still wallowing, but the bills of exchange have turned into manure.

The powers that be have all but exhausted the English alphabet, trying to find names for a flock of new-fangled instruments that are supposed to revive this so regretted, bug-house business. In a sorrowful article the Wall Street Magazine declares that the new invested capital, much increased since 1932, is now 4 per cent of what it was formerly. This is marvelous, astonishing, unbelievable. Four per cent of capitalism is still alive, and the press shouts with glee: "Recovery, discovery; don't rock the boat. We're all gonna be rich; pip, pip, hooray!"

We will not get by on shouts forever. Some day there will be a new deal and we shall be the dealers; we always were. Whatever happens is the logical effect of our previous actions. We always get what we deserve; no better, no worse. In the turmoil of the years of prosperity we distributed many kicks and were kicked just that many times. For things done and left undone retribution may come swiftly; it may tarry but it will come.

RENE LAMBERT.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

Winter is practically over and spring is just around the corner. With it comes the opening of navigation, which generally brings a busy spell for these two forts at the head of the Lakes.

Spring also brings with it the presentation of our civic wage agreements, which are renewed on the first day of May each year. I am pleased to report that to date we have signed and sealed with Fort William for the same rate of pay for one more year. Port Arthur's agreement is still pending and we are hoping for an early settlement. Once again the values of organization are manifest to the unorganized in our midst. Once again they will enjoy the benefits attained through our local union without any effort on their part. I appeal to these men who are not with us to rejoin our local and strengthen our positions, by giving us their moral and financial support, in order that we may be prepared to meet future conquests. That has got to come in order to maintain our very existence.

The miseries of the world are rooted in human selfishness, selfishness on the part of the man who rules the vast fortunes of nations. They have organizations that are continually fighting the worker, and the worker, with all his modern education, hasn't got the brains to see it.

Who is it that tills the soil, operates our factories, railroads, utilities and all other industries? Why the worker, of course, and these big financial wizards sit back in their offices with big fat cigars in their faces and with a stroke of the pen rule the destinies

of our very existence in their selfish quest for the almighty dollar. And we; what do we do to fight off this selfish greed? Nothing. We can't do anything owing to the lack of organization. All we can do is sit back and take it with a smile and say, as we did during the war, "C'est la Guerre."

One of the big financial wizards of today is the armament manufacturer, who, by the way, has an organization second to none. He is the man who reaped the profits from the \$25,000 it cost to kill each man in the World War. Today he is sitting figuring ways and means to antagonize nations into war, to destroy and mutilate the lives of the workers, and reap his enormous profits, in order to satisfy his damnable greed for wealth. The newspapers, the radio, in order to give us exciting news and arouse our patriotism, are only glorifying and advertising the wares of this armament monster at no cost to himself. I wonder how many men know what lengths the armament organization went to during the Great War in order to gain financial glory? Their organization worked with the precision of telechrons. Friends and foes were all alike to them; all governments are their friends, for it is through governments that their ends are attained.

During the Great War French guns killed French soldiers, English guns killed Englishmen and German guns killed Germans. Germany, through the war, had urgent need of nickel, aluminum and chemicals such as glycerine for explosives. France, at the same time, was in need of iron and steel. The armament organization saw that these orders were filled, month after month during the war they shipped 150,000 tons of scrap iron, steel and barbed wire from Germany to Switzerland, where it was smelted and re-shipped to France, burned into guns and munitions by our friend, the armament man, and fired back at the Germans again. At the same time France was shipping chemicals to Switzerland, which were forwarded to Germany to deal out death and destruction to the French and other nations which were mixed up in that turmoil of hell.

I have just written these few facts in order to bring home to the minds of the workers the value of organization even to a machine of death and destruction, as I have described above. Remember this is only one organization; there are many more, while not in such a dread business nevertheless are equally as guilty in helping to drag us down to utter despair and degradation.

We have an organization, one that is doing all it can to uplift the cause of humanity, one that is spreading the gospel of peace and good will toward men, and we are the majority and backbone of the nation. It is up to us to fight against anything that is detrimental to our organization, also any influence that threatens the peace of our nation. We should educate and instill into our children the utter futility of war. There is no patriotism in going to war, trying to pour vengeance and destruction on our fellow worker, who if we only knew it, is our best friend, but is goaded on by the selfish greed of a group whose only thought is the wealth they derive from such a source.

In closing I appeal to all workers irrespective of what they do, to organize, get down to business and help pull us out of this crater of chaos and depression. God

knows life is short enough on this earth, and if our children have to go through the hell we have known it would be better for them to have never been born.

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

What do Canadians think of the NRA?

That question has been asked of me, and I will try to answer it from my point of view.

As I see it then, the Roosevelt administration is trying to force everyone in the United States to take his part in the government of the country, an ideal that depends for its realization upon the people themselves. It means the waking up of the people to their own interests, and you are asked to shoulder your share of this responsibility. You can only do that through your organization—the I. B. E. W.

President Roosevelt is not a dictator, any more than the captain of a ship is a dictator. The captain uses his judgment in getting his ship to a certain place, and if he makes a mistake—and what human won't—he must alter his course.

The working man has had little to say in the government of the country in the past, and nothing at all as an individual. The only social legislation that has been passed in this or any other country has been wrung from the government by the demand of the people as a whole expressed through the ramifications of some central organization—as the labor movement—and not through some isolated company union.

The NRA will succeed. It will prevail as long as the people have need for it. But the measure of its success as far as you are concerned is entirely up to you. Keep an active interest in your organization and look after your own interest and welfare armed with the only real weapon you have—the international trade union movement. Go to sleep on the job as times get a little better and you are lulled with the opiates of ball games, and a full dinner pail, and the government will become again, the servant of other interests than yours.

Over 2,000 years ago when Solon, the Greek reformer, was asked if he had given the people a good government, he replied, "As good as they deserve". And that is what we will always get.

In Alberta everyone is—or was—talking of the Douglas system. Major Douglas himself, came, and saw, and—passed on.

The Douglas system is claimed by some to be our only salvation. Well, the French revolution was to be the salvation of the proletariat in its time; the reform bill, in the time of Peel, would emancipate the English working class, but why change the system unless you can control it? Any system is satisfactory to those who control it. S-o-o-O! Get control of the system you have now and if you don't like it—change it. But be sure you get control of the new one, too.

Stay with your organization. Its central councils and elected members have secured for you the social legislation you enjoy today. It is a stepping stone to your future heritage, when you are ready for it.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

I received a letter this morning from Brother Frank Selke, our press secretary, who is on a tour of western Canada and the Pacific Coast with the barnstorming Toronto Maple Leaves and the Detroit Red Wings, and does not expect to arrive back in our fair city before the first of May, so I decided



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. **\$2.50**

to usurp his position and get another letter in to the JOURNAL before his return.

At the last meeting of our local union it was decided to again hold two meetings per month in the future. These will be held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

At this point we would like to bring to the attention of our members that the election of officers will take place this June, nomination of officers on the 14th of June and election on June 28. We would like to see a good turnout to both meetings. Some discussion has already taken place regarding the coming election with some members taking the viewpoint that all the officers should be fired out and a complete new list of officers installed. Just what benefit it would be to this organization is hard to say. We do not hold with this theory, not because of being an officer at the present time, but we feel that the members of this local should select men most suited for the various positions, men who will take an active interest in the organization, then elect them on their merits.

We have heard of all kinds of champions for all kinds of reasons but we have come to the conclusion that Canada in general and Toronto in particular are champions for talk and no action. Last year the mayor of Toronto appointed a centennial committee as 1934 is the centennial of the city of Toronto. Up to the present time the extent of the activities of this committee, which incidentally was voted over \$100,000, has been the installation of a sign over the entrance to the city hall and the letting of a contract for the souvenir programs to a non-union printing firm. If the natives who lived in this locality 100 years ago had the same energy and foresight that is being displayed by this committee there would still be log houses and Indian wigwams with dogs barking at strangers. So much for the city administration.

The provincial government some three weeks ago put on a very fine piece of comedy which did not mean anything, but will no doubt go over big to the man who reads the daily paper and believes everything he sees in it. Premier Henry resurrected what

is known as the labor committee. This committee has not functioned for at least a dozen years but in view of the insistent demands of general contractors and sub-contractors that some legislation be enacted along the lines of the NRA, this committee was formed and held meetings for a week with general contractors, sub-contractors and labor representatives. To make a long story short, when the report was handed in to the government there was no action taken but the government members of the committee were asked to continue to function as private individuals during the recess. In the meantime this government is expected to go for election some time in June, so now everybody connected with the building trades will be expected to get behind these men and re-elect them in order that we may get the desired legislation. How long will the capitalistic governments continue to successfully hoodwink the public?

CECIL M. SHAW.

"Labor is superior to capital, and deserves much higher consideration."—Lincoln.

STEALING THE COAT OFF HIS BACK

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

After a long and intensely cold winter and a long-drawn-out spring, life will once more be instilled into those grotesque objects, which move about huddled up like creatures let loose from a zoo, and on the first warm day, whenever that will be—these caricatures will be revealed as humans, and for a few short months will more or less act that way.

Yes, Mr. Editor, that's exactly the picture up here this last winter, and still is for all that, for we are still treated to snow flurries.

Living in the northern latitude one is apt to become native. If one is born here it is

an inheritance, part of the individual, to act that way, so to speak.

A diet of blueberries in the summer, and the odd fish or two thrown in has a tendency to change the nature of any normal human, and in course of time a growl will develop, and when the wintry blasts chase the last warmth of summer away for another eight months that hibernating feeling creeps into the flesh, and many, I am almost convinced, like the native of the woods curl up in a den until the warm sun again calls them back to life. I get this way, Mr. Editor, after viewing the attendance at meetings. It doesn't improve—in alarming proportions.

In the summer it's fresh air; the great open spaces, etc., ad lib.

However, the few who carry on are keeping up the good work, and another reinstatement is to our credit for March.

With this short epistle I will close, hoping to have a more newsy letter next month.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 459, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Editor:

Well, boys, here we are. Local No. 459, Johnstown, with members employed by the Associated Gas and Electric System.

It takes in all branches of the electrical trade from generating to service to the public. We are gathering strength every day in this part of the system. We had our first system council meeting April 15, 1934, in Harrisburg, Pa.

All points of the system were represented. Information for our working agreement was turned over to our International Vice Presidents Edward F. Kloter and Arthur Bennett to be put into shape for the locals of the system to act on at a later date.

All the members at this point on the system are working. The power house men are working 48 hours each week. The line department are working 40 hours a week.

Build Up Our Brotherhood

Let's all get together for a bigger and better Brotherhood and never say quit; Attend lodge regularly and do our part; All will be benefited greatly thereby.

Bring your troubles to the lodge room and "air" them there, not in the locker rooms or on the job. Remember your lodge locally can't possibly be better than you make it. If it is deficient in its functioning you make it that way. A local lodge is just what we make it, and it will reflect the spirit of those who conduct its affairs.

Brothers, above all, work to keep the living standard up. It is down now, but we hope to put it up again before many moons. Hope for something better next time.

S. M. WARFEL.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, MISS.

Editor:

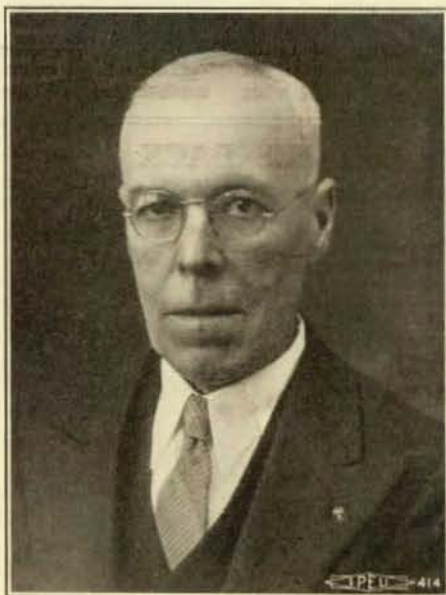
President Roosevelt, in my opinion, took office with but two major objectives in view: First, to save the American people; second, to save America for the people.

In order to accomplish these two purposes, it was necessary to take drastic steps and to work rapidly.

The time is here when far more drastic steps must be taken and many more definite and long-range movements be placed in force in order to start this country on the long uphill climb to a permanent and safe elevation. As long as this work must be accomplished and in order that it may be of a very permanent nature, those working out these plans should look far into the future and a definite campaign of from 50 to 100 years should be their ultimate goal.

At the present time there are two outstanding cancerous conditions that must be corrected before a permanent recovery or cure can be accomplished. One is the excessive taxes that are required under our present conditions to sustain and operate our different governmental branches. The other, and by far the most serious, is the present outstanding interest-bearing indebtedness and the interest burden that this indebtedness carries.

These two items are slowly and surely sapping the very life blood not only of the United States but of the entire world. Until the very heavy tax burden has been drastically reduced and until this enormous dam



FRANK W. GALLAGHER

We regret to report that Brother Frank W. Gallagher passed to the Great Beyond, March 28, 1934.

Joining Local No. 328 in 1904, he was soon after elected financial secretary, holding that office until his death.

In Brother Gallagher's death Local No. 328 lost one of its most valuable members. He was a man of keen intellect, and using rare good judgment his advice down through the years helped the local through many difficulties. Not only did Brother Gallagher's diplomacy stand out but he was honest in all his dealings. As financial secretary he made an excellent officer, regular in attending meetings and true to his obligations.

He was not only a loyal union man, but as a public office holder he was honored and respected by the citizens of Oswego regardless of political faith.

The following editorial is from the Oswego Palladium-Times:

"HONEST SERVICE

"There were few pecuniary rewards that came to Alderman Frank W. Gallagher during the many years of service he gave to residents of the Fourth Ward, Oswego, and the people of the city where he spent an active life. But if public esteem and widespread respect and credence of integrity in private and public affairs are rewards, he received them in generous measure.

"Modest and unostentatious, he nevertheless stood firmly by his convictions, and as a member of the Common Council, always considered before he acted, and generally, wisely. He contributed much to stabilized government in a sense he was never stampeded by political convictions or policies, and strove always to serve his constituents and the people of the city to the best of his ability.

"Few men who had the support and popularity that were his, have been satisfied to give years of service without seeking more in political preferment or monetary returns from the public. Alderman Gallagher was a public man whose talents might have carried him higher on the political ladder, but could never have made him more efficient in his actions, or more respected in his work, than in the niche he chose to fill so capably, and from which he will be missed widely."

CHARLES McMANUS.

or barrier in the way of outstanding interest-bearing indebtedness which has been constructed across our industrial and commercial stream, is torn down and relief given, we cannot accomplish the purpose that we are striving for.

At the present time the annual burden of governmental operation, including city, state, county and national, amounts to about \$10,000,000,000 per year. This is approximately \$75 per person per year for every man, woman and child in the United States, or about \$380 per family, assuming that there is an average of five to a family. This staggering annual taxation is more than five times the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States as of 1912.

There is outstanding in the United States today, including all branches of government, corporation, business and individuals, an interest-bearing indebtedness of about \$250,000,000,000. Assuming that this interest-bearing indebtedness will average 5 per cent interest per year, which is a low average, the total interest amounts to approximately \$12,500,000,000 per year.

An interest-bearing indebtedness of \$250,000,000,000 means an average indebtedness of \$2,000 per person for every person living in the United States. Assuming that the family of five is the average, the indebtedness amounts to \$10,000 per family, and assuming that the interest will only average five per cent per annum, the interest item per family per year is \$500. This amount added to the \$380 per year taxation means a total annual tax and interest burden of \$880 per family.

Compare the present outstanding indebtedness of \$250,000,000,000 to the nation's net worth and you will find that between the assets and the liabilities there is a very small margin, for under peak-time conditions we had a total national asset of \$370,000,000,000. Deduct the depreciation that has taken place since 1929 and we have a debatable question as to just where we stand.

If we were to assume that the nation as a whole would be able to make a living and pay the interest on this outstanding indebtedness we would find that within the next 100 years we would be required to pay \$1,250,000,000,000 simple interest. Added to this the \$10,000,000,000 per year tax burden, there would be at the end of the 100 years' period another \$1,000,000,000,000, or a total of taxes and interest of \$2,250,000,000,000.

If the interest was compounded on this annual interest item of \$12,500,000,000 running over a period of 100 years, we would have an average life of 50 years, and 5 per cent interest, compounded for 50 years, will reproduce itself 14 times, or a grand total over a 100-year period of approximately \$200,000,000,000 or about 60 times the total wealth of the nation.

From these figures, which are approximately correct, it can be readily seen that we, as a nation are facing a mountain that cannot be climbed, a burden that cannot be overcome and for that reason it is absolutely necessary to tear this mountain down.

Some may think I am a tax radical or something of the sort but here it is. Will see you next month without fail, until then,

R. B. BAKER,
"Memphis on the Mississippi."

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

The recent full page advertisement paid for by the National Automotive Chamber of Commerce, and published in the Chicago Herald and Examiner, was, in the opinion of this writer, the biggest page of propaganda directed against organized labor since

the enactment of the NRA. The advertisement referred to, was published as an open letter to General Motors, and all other automobile manufacturers employees (with the exception of Ford Motor Company), and, of course, the general public was to be educated on the fairmindedness of the members who go to make up the National Automotive Chamber of Commerce.

Undoubtedly many of our Brother wire jerkers saw the page referred to and felt slightly disgusted. So for the benefit of those fellow workers who did not read the propaganda I wish to be allowed the privilege of quoting a few high-toned assertions directed against us members of organized labor. Quoting advertisement. (To the employees of the automobile industry): "The American Federation of Labor and other outside unions are trying to force you to join their union, and pay dues to support professional labor leaders." Personal comment: Woe, strife, need, and very low wages would prevail if we were not fortunate enough to have professional labor leaders of high talent to wage our battles and lead us on.

What do the biggest percentage of industrialists care about you and me, personally, or even the so-called American high standard of living? They are a very selfish and greedy bunch of citizens and you know it quite well.

Quoting advertisement: "You know that the companies have not coerced you into employee representation plans."

Comment: There is a law of averages connected with everything worldly; the executives of the various automobile industry are no exception, the largest employers of labor in Fort Wayne coerced their employees into company unions to the extent of 80 per cent, as told to me. Here was their method. Rumors were started about transferring the work to other cities, later each man was approached at his workbench with the following suggestion: "You're willing to join our company union, aren't you?" So, fellows, make your own deductions regarding the advertisement.

More quotations: (1) "There is only one fundamental issue here, namely, whether the automobile industry is to be run by the American Federation of Labor or any other outside unions."

(2) "Whether the employee representatives shall be ousted in favor of outside labor leaders who have interests to serve other than your interests."

(3) "The automobile manufacturers intend to abide by the employee representation plans as they may be modified from time to time by the employees themselves."

(4) "Unasked and unwanted the American Federation of Labor is now trying to get control of this industry and destroy what we have taken years to build. This industry does not intend to yield to such un-American and unpatriotic procedure. Signed by the National Automotive Chamber of Commerce."

More comment on paragraph 1. Did you ever know organized labor to ask or demand that they control industry? That would be absolutely out of their category. Their executives are not trained for that industrial profession.

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

No. 2. Yes, it would be awful to squash the company union after the companies have gone to great expense in teaching and entertaining their employees, besides, look at the convenience for the shop foreman to intimidate the individual worker. He can walk around the shop during working hours, and gather about a 90 per cent vote in favor of the company.

Labor leaders in all unions are professional men of high standing, experts in their line, and their only interest 24 hours a day is the membership of the organization they represent.

Nominating Brothers for future local union officers is close at hand. So, Brothers, be on the job, and take careful interest. Two years ago a certain Brother in our local was nominated for vice president on election meeting night. He received four votes for the presidency.

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

I trust the A. F. of L. will do their utmost to prevent the Schulte immigration bill from becoming law. It is obvious the amount of harm a bill such as this would do international trade unionists in these border cities, at the present time is a matter to be considered very seriously.

This bill, if passed, is a direct blow at Canada—a thrust from Washington which will leave its mark. Congressman Schulte does not fully realize the far-reaching consequences and future ill effects, that the passing of his bill would bring to bear upon the future commercial relationship and strong friendship which has existed so long between America and Canada.

The American automobile manufacturers have assembly plants here, and turn out Canadian-made cars, for the British market, with finished parts, made in Detroit. Starvation wages are paid, and the employees are worked as in no other country in the world.

President Roosevelt is to be admired for the tenacity and ingenuity shown in his efforts to bring the republic out of the depression. And I feel confident he will not sponsor such a bill.

With all our troubles this local holds together. Once a month we have an open meeting, the chief speaker is generally one of our local engineers, and our members who attend (not those conspicuous by their absence) have to admit that the talk is well worth listening to.

To the old boys who pulled out of these parts, drop me a line sometime.

BILL COLSON.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

According to newspaper reports the reductionists have bumped their heads against the solid front of united railroad labor organizations. We await the official report of our representatives. Every issue of the directory of local unions shows more railroad locals being chartered and new system federations and system councils. Phoebe Snow's pride, the Lackawanna, Ill., Century, Pere Marquette, the Coast Line and a number of other nests of company unionism have joined the ranks of standard labor organizations. The Nickel Plate will soon join us in spite of the futile statements of Company Union President Radtke, of Fostoria, Ohio.

The membership roster of Local No. 912 is increasing every month. Our active Brothers are getting after the no-bills. Don't wait

for the International Office to send in an organizer. Every member is an organizer and knows a no-bill in his neighborhood. We are making our future now. Let's make it a wow. The Pennsylvania is untouched in this territory. Other crafts are getting members on the Pennsy; how about the electrical workers? The writer has been chased out of the Pennsy roundhouse twice without damage; who is next? Lloyd, Vidrick and Jamison are trying to put a union button on every hat in Collinwood Shop. Bartlett, Hollywood and Leach are on the job at the electric shed; Bittel looks 'em over at Linn-dale and Kramer signs 'em, too. Get busy, gang.

We are meeting downtown now, at the Metal Trades Temple on Walnut Avenue. This is convenient for every member and 10 minutes' walk from the Cleveland Union Terminal, so any out-of-town visitors be sure to drop in. A good union man is interested in the way his local union is operated and attends meetings. Sure, we get windy at meetings, instead of on the job.

BILL BLAKE.

BELL ADMITS PAID COMPANY PLAN

(Continued from page 195)

on a weekly rate of pay. Their idea of the NRA was that although the hours of labor would be shortened, that the workweek, or the wage for the workweek would be the same. They did not feel that they were receiving fair treatment.

After meeting with their various managers, in their various exchanges, and meeting with no results they decided on coming to the other in one body—that is, the first time in 10 years—these committee members finally took the matter in their own hands. They had to, because the people in the exchanges forced them to do it; they came together at the Parker House, some 50 or 60 representatives. Now, when I say "they" came, I mean the committee representatives of the metropolitan division area in Boston. We met in a body to decide what we should do about the situation as a whole.

It was finally decided that, due to the fact that we had, up to this time no form of general representation with the telephone company, other than central office representation, that we would hold an open NIRA meeting in Faneuil Hall. This meeting was held August 21, and attended in large numbers. The figures taken were somewhere between the vicinity of 1,700 and 1,800 people, crowded this hall. It was a very poor night. In fact, it was pouring rain at that time, but the operators just poured in to find out what it was all about—that is, why they were losing this, why they were losing a day's pay. The outcome of this meeting was the overthrow of the committee system.

The operators, at home, feel that their rights were interfered with, that they were positively interfered with, in their free selection of organization, that they have been dominated, and that they have been interfered with by people in official capacity, who, according to their understanding of the act, had absolutely and positively no right to interfere with their free choice.

That is the situation of New England, in the metropolitan division, and I would safely say it is the situation in other parts, in other cities outside of Boston.

After we affiliated with labor, the company again attempted to go all through this procedure of questioning the operators and calling them up, on an individual basis. We then brought our case before the Regional

Labor Board, and that case we have not received the decision on yet. It is still there, but the company contended that they have the perfect right to do what they did do; they had a right to set up a committee form of representation, and make their position known to the operators, even though the operators themselves did not prefer it, and they contended that they had the right to spend large sums of money. They felt that that was within the law, according to their interpretation of Section 7 (a) of the NRA.

We called for a meeting with the telephone company officials, after we had affiliated with labor, and the vice president of the New England Telephone Company has refused to meet with us. By refusal, I will say, he did not say, "I will not meet with the members that are affiliated with the I. B. E. W.," but he suggested that in view of the fact that a complaint was before the Regional Labor Board, and—that we postpone any meeting with him until—in view of our going with labor, and also in view of the fact that the case was before the Regional Labor Board, that we delay or postpone any meeting with him until the Regional Labor Board had rendered a decision.

DEPUTY PEEBLES: Are you through with your statement now?

MISS BARRY: So that, since we have affiliated with labor, March 12, we have been denied or deprived of our rights to bargain collectively with the telephone company, for the people whom we represent.

A USEFUL BOOK

(Continued from page 206)

workers who in turn will further expand expenditures in retail markets, and so on cumulatively.

"Since an 'undue' rise of prices would neutralize the effect of increased wage incomes, the logic of the plan is to limit the amount of price increase and to maintain a lag between the increase in payrolls and the rise of prices. It is recognized that business may be expected to expand only if profits are in prospect even though they may not be immediately forthcoming. Profits are expected to develop from the larger volume anticipated. If a larger volume of goods is moved, the overhead costs will be spread over a larger number of units and the higher wage costs per unit of product will be offset by lower overhead costs per unit."

1934 WORLD'S FAIR SHOWS ELECTRIC ADVANCES

(Continued from page 201)

lighted with a new type of lighting never used before in public buildings—Daylight, which is created in the lamp itself. This is a high pressure mercury and mazda combination. The lamp is new on the market, and with it they say the interior of the building will be equal to 78 per cent daylight.

The total connected load is over 5,000 k.v.a. with an additional 1,800 k.v.a. for exhibits.

The Briggs exhibit (an exhibit of welding equipment) will have two machines that draw 350 k.v.a. each. They have 9,500 floodlights of 2,000 watts each, which are controlled by a program machine. At the beginning of the hourly

cycle, on the hour, this machine will automatically bring all exterior color coves to full bright position in red, and dim out positions in green and blue. A continuous changing of colors will follow. Blue, red and green will be the predominant colors, and by dimming and blending of these colors, all of the intermediate pastel shades will be thrown on the building—an amazing sight. This program will change each hour.

Eighty-three circuit breakers, ranging from 60 to 600 amperes, will control the lighting and power circuits. Seventy-two motors, ranging from a fractional horsepower to 100 horsepower, will service the building.

Over 2,000 feet of four-conductor, 500-ampere bus bar duct will be installed for future electrical equipment.

The keynote of the building will be indirect lighting, and will be the nearest to daylight ever attempted by the electrical field. Twenty-four 5,000-watt flood lights and over 30,000,000 candle-power will be used outside to light the skies above and make the building visible for a radius of over 25 miles.

An elaborate and complete public address system will be installed throughout the building.

As long as Local Union No. 134 and its members receive such compliments as those paid them in this article by two of the biggest builders and architects in the country, they will thrive—and happy should be the man who works on this job and knows that he has helped to build one of the greatest electrical spectacles ever created by man.

Discover Mysterious Cycles of Air Electricity

Mysterious pulses of electricity in the air, following each other at about 12-second intervals and of unknown significance, both for weather changes and for human life, have been discovered accidentally by Mr. P. A. Sheppard, of the Kew Observatory, near London, England, and reported by him in a letter to the scientific periodical, "Nature." Some months ago, Mr. Sheppard explains, he set up at Kew a series of instruments intended to record the electrification of the air from instant to instant. Much to the surprise of everyone, these instruments were found to record successive pulses of electrification, occurring at the same instant in all of the recording instruments and following each other about five times a minute. It is known that air ordinarily contains a number of electrified particles called ions, the number present at any time in a given amount of air being called the ionization of the air. The most probable interpretation of the Kew observation is that these air ions increase and decrease in number periodically. Another possible explanation is that clouds of ionized air are drifting continually here and there in the atmosphere like invisible dust clouds. Whatever may be the causes of the discovered effect, this probably has important practical implications. Weather changes are known to be related to the numbers of ions in the air. It is believed, also, that many actions of the human body, including the feelings of stimulation or depression which accompany certain kinds of weather, are affected by this degree of ionization.

IN MEMORIAM

W. H. Seed, L. U. No. 595

It is with the deepest regret that we record the unfortunate passing of our esteemed Brother, Henry Seed. He was one of us for many years—well known and well liked by everyone. His absence from our midst will be sadly noted by his many friends for a long time to come. May he receive the reward to which he is entitled in that unknown land to which he has gone. By unanimous action of this local union it has been

Resolved, That the expression of our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family;

That a copy of this resolution be published in the Electrical Workers Journal; and

That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

GENE GAILLAC,
J. J. YOUNG,
J. R. ISAACSON,
Committee.

Chas. W. Beach, L. U. No. 68

Yesterday has gone forever. We live in the stern realities of today—and hopes of tomorrow as we move onward through life, side by side, in the path of our duties. But frequently a step is missing from the ranks of our Brotherhood, a face that we have known so well is seen no more. Yet we go not forward alone; the memory of the one gone on before remains with us still. And it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 68, I. B. E. W., of Denver, have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed late Brother Beach; be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones of his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days. And that a copy of these resolutions be sent his family. Also a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union, and one be sent the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WM. J. WOOD, SR.,
F. B. ALLEY,
ROBERT H. HAMEL,
Committee.

John C. Hebner, L. U. No. 28

Whereas Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, John C. Hebner; and

Whereas we desire to convey to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. J. BROOKS,
C. C. CARTER,
Committee.

Fred A. Smith, L. U. No. 65

Once again death has invaded our ranks, and a useful and beloved Brother has passed through the shadows which curtain the sunlight of eternal morning.

Since it is the will of the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst this devoted and worthy member of Local Union No. 65, Brother Fred A. Smith; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 65, in heartfelt sympathy, extends to the bereaved family in their great loss of a loving husband and father its condolences; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 65, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN J. DONOVAN,
STANLEY LAURENCE,
JOHN J. DROUT,
Committee.

S. A. Brennan, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, S. A. (Sid.) Brennan; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost in the death of Brother Brennan one of its true and good members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers hereby expresses its keen appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Brennan in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased Brother and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAM GUY,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Fred Ridler, L. U. No. 17

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Fred Ridler, who departed this life April 2, 1934; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Fred Ridler, Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the Editor to be published in our official Journal, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WM. FROST,
SETH WHITE,
WM. McMAHON,
Committee.

DEATH CAUSES

MAN ELECTROCUTED WORKING ON POLE

N. E. Williams, 50, an electrical worker, was electrocuted late yesterday while working atop a newly-erected pole near Bostonia, Coroner Chester Gunn reported. Williams, with three other workmen employed by the San Diego Gas and Electric Co., had installed a new pole. Williams climbed the pole to fasten a wire on the top. He accidentally touched a high voltage wire. His body fell across the cross arm at the top of the pole. Charles E. Ault, 4140 Arizona St., Roy Edwards, 3734 Van Dyke St., and A. E. Fellows, 3563 Forty-first St., who had been working with Williams, scaled the pole and brought the body down. Williams lived at 2620 E St. His body is in the Benbough mortuary pending an inquest.

Brother Fred Ridler, a lineman employed by the Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Mich., passed away on April 2, 1934, from tuberculosis. Brother Ridler had been ill only four months, and his death was a shock to all of his friends.—L. U. No. 17.

Patrick J. English, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Patrick J. English; and Whereas in the death of Brother English Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby acknowledges its great loss in the passing of our Brother and expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother English in their great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAM GUY,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Harry P. Blair, L. U. No. 104

Again with heavy hearts we pause to mourn the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry P. Blair; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 104 be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

A. J. HOPKINS,
Recording Secretary.

Maynard Carter, L. U. No. 104

It is with deep regret and sorrow Local Union No. 104, I. B. E. W., records the passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed and faithful Brother, Maynard Carter.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 104 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Carter; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

A. J. HOPKINS,
Recording Secretary.

Alfert A. Dorfmeier, L. U. No. 100

Whereas Local Union No. 100, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our esteemed Brother, Alfert A. Dorfmeier, on April 7, 1934; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a local union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of the memory of our departed Brother.

DALE C. TIMMONS,
THOS. M. CATCH,
LESLIE H. HADDIX,
Committee.

Gustave A. Hoertel, L. U. No. 309

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Gustave A. Hoertel; and it is with deep sorrow that we mourn the loss of this Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 309, I. B. E. W., extend to the family and relatives of our late Brother Gustave A. Hoertel, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent the official Journal for publication.

ALFRED P. DOHL,
T. J. BALLHAUSE,
M. E. HILL,
Committee.

John Cox, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Cox; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Cox Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Cox and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAM. GUY,
DAN MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

John A. Jackson, L. U. No. 713

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God to take from us one of our oldest members in Local No. 713, Brother John A. Jackson; and

Whereas Brother Jackson, during his active years, was one of our most valued members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 713, in regular meeting assembled, express their sympathy to his bereaved mother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his mother, a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

A. F. LANG,
M. MANTERNACH,
R. A. ERICKSON,
JOE WALKER,
H. M. COX,
GEO. DOERR,
GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN,
J. F. SCHILT,
Committee.

N. E. Williams, L. U. No. 465

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, N. E. Williams; and

Whereas Local 465, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 465, I. B. E. W., extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the daughter and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this local, a copy be sent our official Journal and a copy be sent the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late Brother, N. E. Williams.

A. McGOVNEY,
JULIAN W. SMITH,
WM. LITTS,
Committee.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 213)

home of Sister E. Schultz March 21. The affair was a success both socially and financially. We are looking forward to more pleasant times.

Like a child I have left the "frosting" of my "cake" until the last. For what could have been "sweeter" than the glamorous electricians' annual ball given by our Local No. 292, Saturday evening, April 21?

Just imagine yourself transported to a fairyland of soft glowing lights, bewitching music, gorgeous streamers of brilliant hue, and the merriest, happiest crowd of mortals, all intent on one thing—enjoying themselves. Such was the scene at the Cataract Masonic Hall on the memorable April 21.

Then the prizes! Oh! and ahs! were heard on every side when the drawing was held. Even those who didn't win were happy in the anticipation of next year, and the

chance to try again. For "once a customer always a customer," could surely be the slogan of Local No. 292. They do come back for this gala affair.

And the whistles, paper hats, serpentine all added a touch of the Mardi Gras and gave everyone a chance to be a "cut-up."

Our electricians certainly deserve praise (and it was heard, too) for the gorgeous lighting scheme. A crew of 20 spent an entire day decorating the hall. Five hundred vari-colored lights, in streamer effect were used and in the center a glass prism ball reflected their gleam and glow. The climax of the evening was the snowflake dance when all the lights were dimmed and three 1,000-watt spots were focused on the prism ball. The encore to this dance is still ringing in our ears.

A committee of five from the auxiliary were asked to assist the Brothers. Those serving were Sisters G. Nelson, E. Velin, H. McDonald, F. Schultz and W. Nessler.

After the ball—on Wednesday, to be exact—our president gave a lovely party at her home for the auxiliary. The members having sold the most tickets for the dance were awarded beautiful prizes. The lucky members were Sisters L. Brown, P. Johnson and P. Bartholoma. Sister Nelson gave us a most pleasant afternoon and we appreciated it.

After all these gay times, some might want to "settle down" but not this auxiliary. We want to be alive and on the map. So we are keeping our enthusiasm high and our minds active. We aim to grow, so keep your eye on us.

MRS. W. NESSLER.

225 W. 15th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW TRAINS DEPEND ON ELECTRICITY

(Continued from page 207)

stant torque at all speeds within the working range. If the engine were connected directly to the drivers, its speed would of course vary with the car speed and for low values, such as occur during acceleration from a standstill or on heavy grades, the power of the engine would be very small at a time when increased power was needed. This same condition exists in an automobile and is taken care of by using change speed gears in a mechanical transmission. Thus, on a hard pull a lower gear is used which permits the engine to operate at a speed approximately coinciding with maximum output while the car itself moves very slowly. When less torque is required at the wheels, as on a level road, direct drive may be used. In this way the driving wheels receive a high torque at low speeds and a low torque at high car speeds while the engine speed and output are approximately constant.

Borrow Devices From Other Fields

For heavy duty such as is necessary in train operation the load on the gears makes mechanical transmissions difficult to apply and maintain. In addition the number of speed changes is always limited by the number of gears available and since smooth acceleration of large masses requires a great number of changes in ratio, some other form of transmission is desirable. For this, railway designers turned to electrical

transmissions which provide the required flexibility of connection and make available an infinite number of speed ratios between the driving engine and the driven wheels.

In present American practice, a direct current generator nominally rated at 600 volts is mounted on the engine shaft and revolves at engine speed. It is not self-exciting but carries a separate exciter usually mounted on the same shaft. The generator, which is rated between 400 and 450 kilowatts, in most cases, supplies current to the driving motors which are geared to the driving wheels. While the train is being accelerated or when at slow speeds on hard pulls the current demand of the motors increases. If the voltage of the generator remained constant this increased current would cause a like increase in load on the generator and engine. This would cause the speed of the engine to decrease and the power of the engine would be lowered at the very time maximum power was needed. The obvious remedy is to provide some means by which the voltage of the generator can be decreased as the current demand increases thus requiring a constant output and permitting a constant speed at the prime mover. This constant output in the form of lowered voltage and increased current is applied to the motors resulting in increased torque at lowered driving speed. The reduction in generator voltage can best be accomplished by adjustment of the shunt field current supplied to the generator by the exciter. In some applications such control has been manual and operated by the engineer but more frequently automatic regulation is desired. Figure 1 illustrates the general scheme by which this is accomplished. The generator has two fields, the usual commutating field with its winding connected in series with the armature and the shunt field supplied from the exciter brushes. The exciter, also, has two field windings applied on a common field structure. One of these is supplied (in this case) from a storage battery and is constant in value, the other being connected in series with the generator armature and so arranged as to act differentially with the constant field. In operation, any duty which causes increased current output from the generator will increase the magnetomotive force of this differential field and by its opposition cut down the total magnetic flux produced by the exciter field. This will reduce the exciter voltage and lower the field current in the main generator, which in turn reduces the voltage at the terminals. Thus every increase in current in the main generator is accompanied by a similar reduction in voltage and by suitable design of the component parts, the power demand can be held practically constant. Obviously other refinements or manual control over certain ranges of load may be provided if desired.

The generator is connected to the motors through remote controlled contactors operated by the engineer. These contactors may be electrically controlled or pneumatically operated. The Union

Pacific equipment employs electro-pneumatic operation. Control of the motors may be either of the straight rheostatic type alone or combined with series-parallel operation of two or more motors. In most applications, as might be expected, the motors are of the series type although compound motors are possible. Reverse combinations are accomplished in the usual manner. The motor shafts are mounted in roller or ball bearings in practically all cases.

Complete Dependency on Electricity

Since the main engine is running only when the train is in motion or during brief stops, a storage battery is required for the operation of the control circuits and train auxiliaries. This is charged by a separate generator which operates at a constant voltage for all engine speeds, including idling which may be as low as 30 per cent of normal operating speed. A built-in regulator makes this possible. In the case of the Union Pacific this charging supply is supplemented by another generator driven by a small independent gas engine which may be used if needed.

One striking thing about these trains is their almost complete dependency on electrical supply for operation. Motive power, lighting, cooling, signalling and control all use electrical energy exclusively. Since each train carries its own complete power plant, external troubles cannot interfere with this supply of power and sufficient reserve capacity is available to maintain all operations except motive power in case of failure of the main engine or generator. Neglecting the storage battery the Union Pacific train has available on each assembled unit approximately 460 kilowatts which would be enough to supply a small town with lights and power.

While at least one foreign development has employed a radical modification of the tracks on which the trains travel, the experiments in this country have been conducted on standard rails permitting the operation of these and the conventional trains on the same tracks without expensive changes in roadbed. The desirability of this can be seen when it is remembered that passenger service is only a part of the business of a railroad and that the new trains have not yet been applied to the transportation of commodities. The operating costs of these streamlined trains will be low, how low is not yet known, but certainly not more than half that of the old steam train. This should reduce the fare to a point where the bus will no longer appeal on the score of economy. The speeds, while high, will continue to be less than that of transport planes but the fact that the operation of trains is practically independent of weather conditions should make the competition more favorable to the railroads. While it cannot be expected that these light weight, fast moving passenger conveyances will immediately supplant existing equipment, it is entirely possible that they are a partial answer to the railroad's economic problem.

WHAT KIND OF CONSTRUCTION DO WE WANT?

(Continued from page 197)

building activity. In this simple way, equilibrium is theoretically achieved.

This is a pretty theory. It may work in the long run, if one runs long enough; but it fails miserably to achieve any short-run stabilization. Rents are notoriously slow to react to outside influences. Furthermore, the period required to complete new buildings is so long that it is possible for an excess to be in process of construction before the controls begin to operate. More important is the fact that the construction of any one year is but a small fraction of the total supply of buildings in existence. Rents are influenced, however, by the total of facilities available. Consequently, wide swings in construction have only slow effect upon the rental situation. Also should be noted the fact that a surplus can not be removed, but persists in its influence for long periods of time. Finally, there is the fact that we are not dealing with a standardized product, but one in which changes in style, shifts in taxation, or the development of blighted areas can change the total picture very rapidly. I am citing all these conditions so familiar to all of you, as a basis for my argument that we must know much more than we do today about real estate if we wish to eliminate these wild fluctuations of activity in the field of new construction.

Proper Credit a Problem

Likewise, the field of finance has not always been a factor making for stability and regularity. Construction activity, on any considerable scale, requires credit. But credit is a general term for loans made for many different purposes. Conditions quite apart from the real estate situation may affect the credit market and in turn influence the behavior of construction. Through proper financial controls, it would be possible greatly to influence the extent of construction. But there has never been any serious attempt to use this control for the purpose of evening out the wide fluctuations in activity in the building field.

There has been much talk in Washington about giving aid to building. But when several persons get together to discuss the matter, they quickly divide into two groups—those who argue that there is a shortage, and those who insist that there is a surplus. The individuals who take the latter position offer three forms of evidence—the great activity in construction during the years from 1923 to 1929, the high percentages of vacancy reported in most cities, and the fact that rents have fallen considerably. All these indicate, they argue, that we are well supplied with housing facilities, and it would be absurd for the government to endeavor to revive activity in this field at the present time.

On the other hand, others claim with equal insistence that a shortage exists. They claim that the post-war activity merely made up for the lean years during

the war. They say that the high percentages of vacancy are spurious, being more than offset by doubling up and delayed marriage, so that with return of prosperity the shortage will become uncomfortably apparent. This will lead inevitably to another period of overbuilding. Finally, they insist that there are many houses now occupied which are not fit to live in.

Which of these groups is right? That is exactly what we hope to find out, along with a good deal more, from our real property inventory. We were assured of funds to make this survey, early in December. Haste was necessary, since the field work had to be completed by February 15. We brought in representatives from various branches of the government which were interested, and some technical experts from outside, including, I might mention, your own president, Mr. Nelson,* and set to work preparing a schedule. We soon found that if we gathered all the information everyone wanted, it would require a questionnaire 10 feet long. But by dint of persistent effort, we finally had our schedule in shape. It is intended to gather data for every housing facility in each city covered.

Although there are 32 columns on the schedule, they can be broken down into certain general categories. First are general descriptive data concerning each structure—materials of which it is built, number of stories and number of rooms, and its physical condition. For the last item we are using four categories—good condition, needs minor repairs, needs structural repairs, and not fit for use.

Second are the items relating to improvements and facilities available, covering such items as type of heating, uses of electricity and gas, water closets and baths, mechanical refrigeration, and the like.

Congestion To Be Measured

Third are the items pertaining to occupancy and vacancy, including a record of extra families and material for computing density, i. e., number of persons per room. Of course, this includes data on ownership or rental. In order to determine the turnover rate, we are asking each occupant when he moved in, and in the case of vacancies how long it has been vacant.

Fourth is the item of rents, including data on concessions or facilities provided by the landlord. This will give us one indicator of the quality of the vacancies in the various cities.

Fifth are certain miscellaneous items of use primarily for other branches of the government—the number of automobiles, if any, the time required and methods used of getting to work, and the question of whether or not the occupier had a vegetable garden last year.

Each unit will be described on one line on the schedule, so that it will be possible to bring together any of these items which appear to have a significant relationship.

This survey will be taken completely in the area covered. Where data are not available on the spot, we may call upon you to help us with the required information.

We are now working on the possibility of making an intensive study of a limited sample of dwellings with regard to the

*This is part of an address given before the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

financial structure underlying real estate properties. At present there is only the sketchiest sort of data available with regard to the mortgage set-up for urban housing. We have been experimenting with such an inquiry in Cleveland, and may extend it to other areas if it seems feasible. Much of these data could be obtained from financial institutions, but we believe that direct inquiry from owners of property would yield much additional information.

At the same time that this real property inventory is being taken the Census Bureau is undertaking a country-wide census of business. It seemed absurd to set up a duplicate field staff. Therefore, in each city where we proposed to gather material, the census supervisor appointed an assistant supervisor to direct the real property inventory, and the Census Bureau has undertaken responsibility for the field work. The enumerators, all from the unemployed rolls, were trained rapidly, and the survey is under way.

Inventory Is Thorough

We selected as many cities as we felt would be feasible to cover, representing different types of economic basis, size, age and rate of growth, etc. At least one city is located in each state. A number of other cities not on the original list are planning to co-operate in the undertaking. Using our forms and instructions they are asking for Civil Works Administration workers to make their own surveys. We are ready to provide technical advice, even to the point of sending an experienced man to aid in setting up the project. In this way, much more of the country will actually be covered than we can do in our own survey.

I have come all the way down here from Washington to speak to you on this subject because you are an important part of the picture. We have been extremely gratified by the offers of co-operation which have been received from local boards. In a sense, it is an extension of work begun by interested groups in a few cities. As far as I know, the most elaborate studies in this direction in the past have been made in Cleveland, and I wish to recognize to the full the pioneer work done there. We have leaned heavily upon it in making our own plans. Studies in St. Louis and New York City should also be mentioned. However, our project has a slightly different emphasis. It is not undertaken primarily for your specific benefit, but rather for the government as a basis for policy-making in this war on depression. However, it should be of the utmost value to all of you. Every dwelling in each of these cities will be analyzed and put in the record. We will have an accurate basing point from which all later developments can be measured.

You can help tremendously not only by giving your support to the present project, but by giving careful consideration to the problem of keeping the material up to date. There ought to be frequent vacancy surveys in each city, so tabulated that the nature of its vacancies, by quality of dwelling and rental groups, is at once apparent. With this master list, now in process of creation, such can be done easily, if some organization like your own is ready to sponsor it.

How to Achieve Stability

But most important of all is the fact that we must in one way or another achieve stability in the construction field. There are two particularly bad actors in our eco-

nomic system from the point of view of violent fluctuations—construction and the automobile industry. Each is of major importance in its own right, but in addition has an important indirect influence over the fortunes of many other industries.

At present there is little light as to how to stabilize construction. Certainly we can no longer rely upon rents as our index of construction needs. We must know more about the situation than that—and we must have it more promptly. Only by analysis of housing needs and available facilities can we work towards these necessary guides. The government feels that this is of sufficient importance to spend \$2,500,000 making a start. Are you prepared to carry on?

The phrase, "speculative building", is a familiar one. Yet it is not a healthy condition. Buildings ought not to be speculative. They should come into a market which needs them and where there is reasonable certainty. What form of real estate situation do you really and honestly desire? The sort I have in mind calls for courage and honesty on the part of real estate men. The surgeon must feel discouraged when he finds on examination that the patient needs no operation, yet the standards of the profession are so high that he disregards the loss of the fee and tells the patient the truth. You must do the same. First there must be facts so that you can diagnose your local real estate situation. And then you must be prepared to throw your influence in the direction of a balance of need and supply. I can assure you that in such a program the government is very much interested and will give you hearty support.

LABOR SCANS CAREER OF GREAT DEFENDER

(Continued from page 196)

the National Association of Wood Workers. The woodworkers had struck in demand for increased wages and abolishment of child labor, at the shops of the Payne Lumber Company, the largest manufacturers of sashes, doors and blinds in the United States. The strike went on for 14 weeks and just as success seemed assured the international officers were arrested for conspiracy.

During the course of the trial Darrow gave evidence to prove that the only difference between the Payne factories and state prison was that "Payne's men were not allowed to sleep on the premises." His closing remarks to the jury were:

"Whatever its form, this is really not a criminal case. It is but an episode in the great struggle for human liberty, a battle which was commenced when tyranny and oppression of man first caused him to impose upon his fellows and which will not end so long as the children of one father shall be compelled to toil to support the children of another in ease and luxury * * *."

"So long as they rob childhood of its life and joy you will find other conspirators to take the place of those as fast as jail doors shall close upon them. If other conspirators should be wanting I should be ashamed of this country. The

counsel may argue as they please about the minor details of the case but deep in your hearts and mine is the certain knowledge that this is but a phase of the great social question that moves the world. These employers are using this court of justice to destroy what little is left of that spirit of independence and manhood which they have been slowly crushing from the breasts of those who toil for them."

Criminal Charges, Subterfuges

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Darrow employed an appeal which seems to run through his summations in subsequent labor cases: that criminal charges in labor cases are subterfuges, that labor cases are historical events of tremendous importance, that jurors in rendering their verdict are faced with tasks of great social responsibility, that labor cases are part of the age-long struggle between the powerful few who own and the disinherited masses which endlessly toil.

On May, 1902, the coal miners went on strike. The union was strong and 150,000 responded. There was a public demand for arbitration. Darrow was chosen to represent the union and the case carried for three months. On the day he made his final plea the hall was crowded. This took the entire day.

In one passage he expressed his judgment of strike-breakers: "As a class this body of men, as they have shown in this case, have always been ready to take the benefits that flow from organized labor and have never been willing to fight to obtain them. They have never been ready to face starvation and hunger and abuse in the common cause, and as a rule the scab is a man who has no abiding place on the face of the earth. He is a wandering tramp, ready to be used by anyone who will pay the price to use him and when the strike is over the operators let him go or let the union send him home. He is the blind tool of the men who, in this great struggle, are against the laboring man, and it cannot be but that he will be despised, mistrusted, hated and reviled by all men who love liberty and who love their fellowmen and have the point of view of the organized laboring man."

The arbitration board granted a wage increase, a decrease of working hours and a working agreement that kept peace in the anthracite regions for 25 years.

The next few years Darrow gave much of his time to the writing of books on criminology and to lecturing. He seriously thought of giving up his practice of law and devoting himself to literature as a career. But in 1905 such plans were shattered. Another labor case developed.

Great Dramatic Struggle

It was the great Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone Case. They were charged with the bombing and killing of Governor Frank Stuenkel of Idaho. The Western Federation of Miners was one of the most militant labor unions of the country. It was a period of desperate fights between the miners and operators in the states of Idaho, Colorado and Montana, the militia, sworn in "deputies" and strike-breakers. It is doubtful if there was ever a strike in America where feeling was so bitter as in this case. Colorado was under martial law. It was virtually a state of civil war.

President Theodore Roosevelt declared that the labor leaders were undesirable citizens. His attention was called to the fact that the laws of the country stated that accused were considered innocent until

proven guilty and that the President should be the last to judge until the case was finally decided in the courts. Hundreds of thousands of men and women, upon the President's declaration, began to wear buttons bearing the inscription: "I am an undesirable citizen." The case carried for three months. Protest meetings were held in all the large cities of the country. At a meeting on Boston Common, it was estimated that 200,000 people were present. The streets of New York were blocked with a parade of 100,000 marchers. Heywood was found not guilty, Pettibone was acquitted and Moyer never went to trial. Heywood was offered \$4,000 a week to go on a vaudeville tour, but declined.

Space does not permit other than passing reference to the McNamara case of 1910. Here they tried to strangle Darrow's further service to the cause of labor by charging him with trying to bribe a juror. He spent three years fighting in the courts of Los Angeles. At 55 years of age, worn and tired, he went back to Chicago, to rebuild his broken practice. He was practically penniless, but rich in the thought that he was the symbol, in America at any rate, of the struggle against oppression, poverty and social injustice.

Darrow is now 77 years old. And as he has said: "I have stood with the hunted for many years. I had fought against hatred, passion and vengeance to save liberty and life, and I feel weary. I have closed my office door and call it my day's work. It is high time I should begin to stroll peacefully and pleasantly toward the end of the trail, which must be but a little way beyond."

Note: Clarence Darrow has written a book, "The Story of My Life." It was originally \$3.50 and is now being reprinted in a \$1 edition by Charles Scribners Sons. It is recommended to every worker as a thrilling autobiography and one worthy of permanent place in any man's library.
—P. J. K.

ELECTRIC CONTRACTING CODE GOES INTO EFFECT

(Continued from page 205)

principles of such methods, provided that for the purposes of the provisions of Section 3 of this article restricting selling below cost, there shall be excluded from overhead expense the items excluded therefrom in sub-paragraph 4 of paragraph B of Section 3.

Section 5—Lowest Reasonable Cost

When the Divisional Code Authority determines that an emergency exists in this industry and that the cause thereof is destructive price-cutting such as to render ineffective or seriously endanger the maintenance of the provisions of this chapter, the Divisional Code Authority may cause to be determined the lowest reasonable cost of the products of this industry, such determination to be subject to such notice and hearing as the Administrator may require. The Administrator may approve, disapprove, or modify the determination. Thereafter, during the period of the emergency, it shall be an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry to sell or offer to sell any products of the industry for which the lowest reasonable cost has been determined at such prices or upon such terms or conditions of sale that the

buyer will pay less therefor than the lowest reasonable cost of such products.

When it appears that conditions have changed, the Divisional Code Authority, upon its own initiative or upon the request of any interested party, shall cause the determination to be reviewed.

Section 6—Secret Agreements

No member of this division shall make any secret agreement with any awarding authority or a purchaser concerning any terms of payment, rebate, or special conditions not included in his original bid.

Section 7—Altering Bid Price

No member of this division shall change his bid price except for variations in wages or material prices, or substantial changes in the original plans and specifications, and then only to an extent consistent with the actual change of cost involved.

Section 8—Owner Compliance

No member of this division shall submit a competitive bid, as defined in Section 1 of Article VII of Chapter I of this code, to an owner or any other person corresponding to an awarding authority as herein defined unless such owner or other person agrees to comply with the regulations provided herein governing competitive bidding.

Section 9—Closing Time for Bids

No member of this division shall submit a bid on any work after the closing time set for receiving bids or after other bids have been opened, except as may be permitted in Section 10, Article VII, Chapter I of this code.

Section 10—Temporary Work

Members of this division shall submit bids including temporary work only when the quantities are distinctly stated, except where they are made on a cost-plus basis. Maintenance and cost of current shall be assumed only on a percentage basis.

Section 11—Depository for Bids

(a) Each Local Administrative Committee appointed by the Divisional Code Authority to have supervisory jurisdiction of this chapter in its territory shall have at least one member who is not a member of the association. Such committee shall designate a depository for bids, which shall be a bank or trust company or other agency approved by the Divisional Code Authority.

(b) Members of this division bidding on any job exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00), or such lesser sum as determined by the Local Administrative Committee, shall file sealed copies of their bids, and any revisions thereof, with such designated depository, who shall hold same, sealed and confidential, until after the bids have been opened.

(c) Each member of this division bidding on such jobs shall indicate in his

proposal to the purchaser that a copy of same has been delivered in a sealed envelope to the designated depository.

(d) Upon notification that the contract has been awarded, or that the bids have been opened, the depository shall deliver all copies of bids for such work to the Local Administrative Committee having supervisory jurisdiction. Such committee shall open all bids, tabulate same, and send copies of such tabulations, together with details of the contract award, to each bidder who shall pay to the Local Administrative Committee his equitable proportionate share of the cost of handling, tabulating, and distributing such information, but not over one dollar (\$1.00) for each bidder.

Section 12—Committee of Review

(a) Upon the request of a bidder, the Divisional Code Authority or the Local Administrative Committee appointed by it, shall select a Committee of Review composed of not more than three qualified persons, who are not bidders on the particular job, at least one of whom shall not be a member of the association, which committee shall be directed to make such investigation as will enable it to determine whether this Code of Fair Competition has been violated in the bidding on the job in question.

(b) In the event the Committee of Review shall find that any such violation has occurred, their findings on the violation together with a summary of the facts upon which they are based, shall be reported to the Local Administrative Committee or the Divisional Code Authority, for such action as may be appropriate.

Section 13—Illegal or Inadequate Work

Members of this division shall uphold the enforcement of all public regulations applicable to electrical work, and shall co-operate to prevent the installation of illegal or inadequate electrical construction work.

Section 14—Separation of Business

In the event that any member of this division is also engaged in or employs the same capital for a wholesaling, manufacturing and/or other business with the contracting business, such member shall conduct his contracting business in such separate manner and with such separate records, accounts, and methods of accounting and costs, as will enable such contracting business to be conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions and requirements of this code with respect thereto, allocating to such contracting business the proper amount of all costs and expenses, including overhead and administrative expense, not otherwise specifically divisible between such wholesaling, manufacturing and/or other business and such contracting business.

Section 15—Open Prices

If the Divisional Code Authority determines that in any branch or subdi-

vision of this industry it has been the generally recognized practice to conduct its business or any part thereof on the basis of printed net price lists, or price lists with discount sheets, and fixed terms of payment, which are distributed to the trade, which determination shall be subject to the approval of the Administrator before becoming effective, each member of this division engaged in business within such branch or subdivision shall within five (5) days after notice of such determination file with the Divisional Code Authority, or its designated Local Administrative Committee, a net price list or a price list and discount sheet as the case may be, individually prepared by him showing his current prices, or prices and discounts, and terms of payment, and the Divisional Code Authority, or its designated Local Administrative Committee, shall immediately send copies thereof to all known members of this division engaged in such business in that trading area and shall make same readily available to buyers or prospective buyers who desire the same. Revised price lists with a discount sheet necessary to show the true price may be filed with the Divisional Code Authority, or its designated Local Administrative Committee, by any member of this division engaged in such business, to become effective upon the date specified therein. Copies of revised price lists and discount sheets, with notice of the effective date specified, shall be immediately sent to all known members of the industry engaged in such business in such trading area, who thereupon may file, if they so desire, revisions of their price lists and/or discount sheets.

No member of this division shall offer any lower price, or greater discounts or more favorable terms than those provided in his current net price lists, or price lists and discount sheets on file with the Divisional Code Authority or its designated Local Administrative Committee.

Section 16—Standard Documents

The Standard Form of Contract Documents of the American Institute of Architects is recommended to be the basis for all contracts.

ARTICLE V—MODIFICATIONS

Subject to the provisions of Section 2(c) of Article IV B, Chapter I of this code, the provisions of this chapter, except as to provisions required by the act, may be modified on the basis of experience or changes in circumstances, such modifications to be made upon application to the Administrator and upon such notice and hearing as he shall specify, and to become effective upon his approval. Any such application may be made by the Divisional Code Authority.

ARTICLE VI—REFERENCE TO PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER I

The provisions of Sections 7(a) and 10(b) of the Act, which are set forth in Sections 1 and 6 respectively of Article

VIII of Chapter I of this code are specifically incorporated herein by reference with the same force and effect as if set forth herein in full; all other provisions of Chapter I of this code, except as herein provided, apply within this division with the same force and effect as if set forth herein in full.

ARTICLE VII—REVIEW OF ACTS OF CODE AUTHORITIES

If the Administrator shall determine that any action of the Divisional Code Authority or any agency thereof may be unfair or unjust or contrary to the public interest, the Administrator may require that such action be suspended to afford an opportunity for investigation of the merits of such action and further consideration by the Divisional Code Authority or agency pending final action which shall not be effective unless the Administrator approves or unless he shall fail to disapprove after 30 days' notice to him of intention to proceed with such action in its original or modified form.

ARTICLE VIII—EFFECTIVE DATE

This code (Chapter I and this chapter) shall become effective within this division on the second Monday after the approval of this chapter by the President.

POWER OF LIFE AND DEATH OVER WORKERS

(Continued from page 202)

should assume a permanent rather than temporary form, and they conform exactly to the intent and purpose of the railway labor act. They are, in fact, only an amplification of provisions which now form a part of that act.

In adapting the provisions now in the bankruptcy act and the emergency act for incorporation in the railway labor act in permanent form, I have tried, with the help of my staff, to remedy some defects and to fit the provisions to the practical situation which they are designed to meet.

REAL UNION MEN MUST RIPEN LIKE TOBACCO

(Continued from page 206)

are invariably union men. The reason is quite apparent. Also any architect will readily tell the investigator of the confusion, loss of time and errors that constantly occur on jobs that are strictly non-union. He will also tell you that the contractor is just about to "lose his shirt" if he has not already done so. This is the real reason that open shop contractors and even non-union contractors endeavor to have in their employ at all times some person who is a union man. They know from experience that without this guiding hand of a professional artisan they are lost.

It is quite natural for the big business man to seek control of the human element in his business as he controls other

units of his business. He has to be constantly on the alert at all times for fear that some business rival or other combination will undermine and loot him. He unfortunately thinks the same thing about union labor and fortifies himself against this supposed bug-bear. He is even more fearful that organized labor will by some magical process turn into some communist group and strip him of everything. This thought is all wrong on his part. Union labor understands that without an employer and one with a high financial rating, he, too, would be lost. He has no desire to fill his boss' shoes.

ELECTRICITY MAKES MAE AND GRETA TALK

(Continued from page 209)

hear or rather should I say see in the not distant future, "television." It is not altogether past the experimental stage as yet, but much can be said for its future and believe me when I say it will not be long before you will be able to see and hear your favorite radio program, to see your successors at school do unto death for the old alma mater, or to sit in the old easy chair and see your favorite in any walk of life on your television screen.

DEATH CLAIMS APRIL 1-30, 1934

L.L.	Name	Amount
3	C. J. Loitsch	\$1,000.00
86	W. F. Hickey	1,000.00
9	P. J. English	1,000.00
81	Wm. Gilleran	1,000.00
58	W. H. Hall	1,000.00
65	S. M. Chase	1,000.00
I. O.	J. F. Cox	1,000.00
538	O. K. Bluecher	1,000.00
3	J. J. Schwamberger	1,000.00
17	F. Ridler	1,000.00
465	N. E. Williams	1,000.00
134	A. Field	1,000.00
134	H. Murdock	1,000.00
104	H. P. Blair	1,000.00
1	C. E. Ette	1,000.00
819	H. Organ	1,000.00
I. O.	T. J. Owens	1,000.00
134	E. R. Vincek	1,000.00
99	W. L. Supp	1,000.00
328	F. Gallagher	1,000.00
134	C. H. Mann	1,000.00
134	B. Koehler	1,000.00
100	A. A. Dorfmeier	1,000.00
I. O.	F. P. Turner	1,000.00
713	J. A. Jackson	1,000.00
11	C. F. Daly	1,000.00
3	C. Parisio	1,000.00
103	P. F. Ryan	1,000.00
I. O.	A. Kiddulat	1,000.00
I. O.	R. McDonald	1,000.00
I. O.	N. M. Kafka	1,000.00
18	C. W. Seavey	825.00
I. O.	Frank Mellin	1,000.00
I. O.	M. J. Devanney	1,000.00
377	C. E. Stalbird	1,000.00
134	Wm. Remes	1,000.00
134	H. R. Knudsen	1,000.00
134	J. H. McDougall	1,000.00
I. O.	Lewis Halligan	1,000.00
I. O.	G. T. Moore	1,000.00

Claims paid April 1 to April 30, 1934	\$39,825.00
Claims previously paid	3,334,936.10
Total	\$3,374,761.10

BULLETIN OF THE I. B. E. W. RADIO DIVISION

(Continued from page 214)

line and sinker of the optimistic report which the NAB is playing up big—the report which purports to show an increase in employment of 11.9 per cent. The NAB also points with pride to the fact that the industry now is away ahead of the 1929 employment level. But let us take that statement apart and see what it really means.

In 1929 the radio industry didn't know what depression meant. The industry had not yet gotten into its stride. It was still rolling up profits. In fact, it was not until the latter part of 1932 and during 1933 that radio first felt the effects of the depression.

This is general knowledge. But to show the inconsistency of the NAB argument, we quote from the NAB mouthpiece, "Broadcasting" for April 15, 1934: "Commercial broadcasting, after suffering last year and the last months of 1932 from the effects of the depression, which has paralyzed most other businesses much earlier, has now not only recovered much of the ground, but is back again on the steady climb towards an ever more important position among advertising media. The national and regional networks and individual stations are already aware of this. They have the evidence of it in their accounting department."

As an antidote to the scaremongers of NAB who are always shouting grave fears of "wrecking the industry" at the mere mention of a shorter workweek, we quote again from "Broadcasting":

"For C. B. S. March was a record month in its history, and during the January-March quarter above any other three-month period."

"We look forward to a splendid summer. Our clients are proving beyond question that summer broadcasting pays. We believe in it and we are going out to sell it. We are certainly off to a good start for 1934." (Edgar Kobak, vice president in charge of sales for N. B. C.)

"March revenues from time sales by the major networks represented an advance of 32 per cent over the same month last year."

"C. B. S. had revenues of more than \$1,500,000, which represents an increase of more than 50 per cent over March of last year. N. B. C. revenues increased 24 per cent over March, 1934."

"Group Broadcasters, Inc., has now over \$1,000,000 worth of estimates in the hands of advertisers in New York, Chicago and Detroit."

Let us look at the methods used in compiling the data on which the Code Authority's survey is based. A questionnaire was sent to the employer. It is strictly an employer's report. The technicians who are vitally concerned were not asked to supply any information. They were totally disregarded. Has the Code Authority made any honest effort to check the veracity of these answers to its questionnaire? We ask this, fully cognizant that the information had to be sworn to before a notary public. Has the Code Authority determined indisputably that all men employed were employed as a result of the code? We know that N. B. C. engaged men when they moved into larger quarters in Radio City. But the code had nothing to do with that. We know that in two cases in New York where several stations were consolidated, several men were employed. But the code had nothing to do with this, either. Of course, we are glad that these men secured employment, but we dislike the Code Authority's attitude in taking credit for it.

The claim that more than 50 per cent of all employed technicians now receive in ex-

cess of \$35 per week can be explained by the executive clause." This is the loophole widely used by employers to avoid adherence to the 48-hour week. They can work their technicians any number of hours they please if they pay them \$35 per week and class them as executives.

If we are to take the Code Authority's word for it the weekly payroll increase is equivalent to an average weekly increase of \$6 for every technician in the industry. We know of hundreds who have had no increases whatever.

The Case For the Underpaid Technician

From March, 1933, to March, 1934, the cost of living rose 20 per cent. The cost of furnishings and clothing during the same period rose 28.4 per cent. The technical man spends most of his salary for food, rent and clothing. These necessities have increased in cost, because of the NRA, out of all proportion to the increases in the technician's wages under the radio code. The raises have been more than cancelled by the increased cost of living and the individual technician is worse off today than he was before the advent of the NRA.

The nature of his work requires of the technician that he be neat in appearance. In his contacts with the public, be it in the studio or at public functions, it is expected of him that in conduct and dress, he upholds the standards of the station he represents.

The responsibilities of the technician are not generally recognized. Programs representing hours of preparation and the expenditure of thousands of dollars pass through his hands. Constant vigilance, sound judgment and experience on the part of the technician are essential to secure from the employer the maximum in life and dependability from his expensive equipment which sometimes represents an investment of hundreds of thousands. In this continually changing and growing business the technical man must keep abreast of the times by constant study. Technical periodicals and textbooks and radio courses are expensive. Many radio men desire to keep up their studies but find the financial returns from their employment inadequate to permit the added expense of such study.

Transportation facilities to transmitter plants are often such that a transmitter man must maintain an automobile at his own expense. Many technicians are required to maintain a telephone in their home in order to be readily available in case of emergencies. The yearly expense of this item alone often is equivalent to the loss of a week or two in pay.

While the radio industry suffered no serious setbacks in its business until long after other industries had felt the effects of the depression, radio broadcasting, along with others, instituted pay cuts and long before the reductions it discontinued the regular periodic pay increases based on length of service, despite the fact that the industry was continually expanding. The result is that wages are now pegged at a level which might have been adequate at a time when the industry was growing and considered a "young man's business." But pay schedules have not kept pace with the added responsibilities normally assumed by these men in later years as the heads of families. The added years of experience have also been

overlooked in the adjustment of pay schedules.

Radio technicians recognize no holidays or Sundays, yet in other amusement industries, Sunday and holiday work and irregular hours are compensated for by higher pay schedules.

Radio men, particularly transmitter operators, are engaged in hazardous work. Despite safety devices, there are records of many radio men who have lost their lives in line of duty. Protection to his dependents in the form of life insurance is an added expense which the technician, through the nature of his work is compelled to carry.

What Others Think

Extracts from correspondence to the Bulletin:

"Having served in the broadcast field for about eight years and previous to that in the radio telegraph field for six years I am naturally quite interested in the outcome of the code revision, especially in view of the fact that I am the head of a family of four and hardly make ends meet on my salary of \$30 per week. I truthfully do not know of any cases whereby a technical man has secured employment due to the NRA activities."

"I sincerely believe that the working hours should be reduced from 48 to between 30 and 36 hours per week with a minimum of \$40 per week regardless of broadcast station classification, without further delay."

"The technician has in the past proven rather docile and as a whole too wrapped up in the marvels of radio to pay much attention to the economic side of the picture. However, times are changing and unless the NAB and employers generally wake up and play ball with the operator, he will have to take matters in his own hands and through concerted effort make a genuine fight for wages and working conditions compatible with his key position in the industry."

"I have watched, over a period of some 10 years the station owners pass the operator the bag, time and time again, and then let him hold it."

"The more I see of the radio industry code, the more I am convinced that it is 95 per cent ballyhoo and 5 per cent improvement. I think the operator has been 'kidded' long enough."

"At present KRLD has two 'execs' drawing \$35. All other operators with one exception, are drawing pay based on \$30 a week, if they work 48 hours. Three of these operators work less than 48 hours and draw pay in proportion to the number of hours they work. Please note that the pay is based on a part-time station. This station will go on full time as a high power regional on April 29. The situation at WRR is rather odd. The station pays less than the code demands, although the working hours are within the code. WRR is owned by the city of Dallas and claims it is immune to regulation."

Get the confidence of the public and you will have no difficulty in getting their patronage. Inspire your whole force with the right spirit of service; encourage every sign of the true spirit. So display and advertise wares that customers shall buy with understanding. Treat them as guests when they come and when they go, whether or not they buy. Give them all that can be given fairly, on the principle that to him that giveth shall be given. Remember always that the recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten. Then your business will prosper by a natural process.—H. Gordon Selfridge.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$1.50**

WHAT IS A FREE TRADE UNION?

(Continued from page 193)

questionably tended to help the cause of the trade unions. Employers in non-union industries became hostile to the Board and to its activities. Ultimately the President had to intervene in the automobile labor situation.

The Problem Ahead

The settlement of March 25, 1934, providing for works councils and for an industrial board of review has been described both as a victory and as a defeat for the unions. As a matter of fact, its effects will depend on how its principles are applied.

The automobile settlement can be used so as to break up the trade unions. If by clever manipulation the employees of a plant are dissipated into many rival groups, the trade unions will suffer disaster.

Also, if the works councils stipulated in the settlement are not encouraged to co-operate with one another, they will be shorn of much of their bargaining capacity. And if a dilly-dallying policy is followed by the industrial relations boards, trade unionists can be weeded out of a plant before the question of representation is decided.

On the other hand, the principles of the settlement might be applied so as to revitalize the trade unions. Works councils might be used to arouse the interest of workers in organization and in collective bargaining. If the works councils are allowed to co-operate freely, they may become the nucleus of a new vertical type of labor organization combining the best features of craft, industrial, and company unions.

To the average person whose contacts with industry and labor are casual, the whole problem seems artificial. But the century of strife and struggle which lies behind the issue shows that it is one of the sore spots in our economic system. This issue was one of the chief factors in wrecking democracy in Europe. Employers preferred Fascism to a rational compromise with labor unions. One of the great needs of the time in this country is the formulation of a national industrial relations policy that will command public recognition and support.

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STATISTICS OF UTILITY INDUSTRY ASTOUND

(Continued from page 208)

lar going to wages and that going to stocks and bonds. Organized labor must see that that spread is materially reduced. Accomplishment of that will stabilize the industry and the nation, and procure greater security for all. The engineering profession should lay aside its pride and vanity and review the teachings on social values which it received in college. In the past the profession has been taught that to affiliate itself with labor movement was de-

grading and a thing to be avoided. Social responsibility and a duty to the nation demand that they join the movement to rescue their engineering accomplishments from the money changers, that the benefits therefrom may be enjoyed by all instead of being only a vehicle for the production of interests and dividends on skyrocketing stocks and bonds. That is the objective of the government in its proposed "yardstick enterprises" on the Tennessee, the Colorado, the Columbia and the St. Lawrence rivers. The private utilities are challenging the engineering profession to assist in wrecking this program. May they not turn Tories and obstructionists to the administration's desire to furnish a yardstick for one of the greatest industries of the nation.

Organized labor, too, and the I. B. E. W. in particular have a great interest in assisting in the stabilization of this giant industry which has walled itself in and built a moat around itself by its open shop methods with its workers, and its highly organized "closed shop" financial operations. These two methods are so widely divergent and inconsistent that their social effect on the community and nation must undergo a change. As a non-competitive industry they must have their house placed in order as a pattern and example to other struggling industries on a competitive basis. This

is a big task to be sure, for any organization, and must be begun while the NRA is still in force.

In later articles, wages, company unions, benefit associations, etc., will be discussed regarding the utility industry. According to what has been exposed in the light of the NRA, conditions among the workers in the industry present a sorry picture indeed.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED MILL CREATES UNIQUE TUBE

(Continued from page 199)

The electrical industry abroad has had the advantages of these transmission cables for years, and now this country is to enjoy them for the first time.

There is much more to be said about this type of conductor, and the plant, and the unique machinery making it, but as space is very limited, and as I think the major part has been explained in detail, we are sending in a few photographs of the machinery.

Anyone interested may get more details by communicating with Local No. 18. I thank the Editor for giving space in the JOURNAL for this interesting article, as it is to me very educational.

"Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital."—Webster.

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2	170821 170980	66	174206 174423	174	628921 628927	281	402435 402454	403	626531 626535
3	A-J, 4302-4308	66	231275 231284	175	38741 38802	284	198118 198121	406	680543 680558
3	A-J, 4433	67	937335 937349	175	653561 653620	284	896236 896290	407	618454 618469
3	A-H, 558-559	69	532952 532955	176	25240 25293	285	642521 642526	409	171857 171890
3	B-J, 886-887	70	253951 254070	177	333599 333685	286	635009 635018	411	205666 205668
3	O-A, 3740-3801	76	205712 205784	177	80480 80522	288	791009 791033	411	648484 648510
3	X-G, 31131-31538	77	24733 24739	178	19133 19139	290	6000 6000	413	145329 145355
3	X-G, 31601-34204	77	175967 176083	180	48671 48676	290	960901 960902	413	207990 208030
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574	24025	24028	676	83240	83244	858	922801	922815			
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595	158516	158528	702	33936		914	170174	170193			
595	275530	275676	702	125138	125250	915	75980	75984			
596	440744	440755	702	331501	331574	918	17954	17972			
597	895858	895866	704	159827	159842	937	672287	672306			
599	932542	932561	707	7052	7053	940	217983	217985			
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634	958501	958510	732	925501	925528	1037	24011	24110			
636	554216	554250	734	136152	136301	1047	204159				
637	212860		735	663390	663393	1047	697883	697909			
637	894678	894718	743	690468	690494	1054	37490	37496			
640	168186	168246	757	255451	255452	1057	482651	482655			
640	33420	33422	757	945954	945968	1072	858945	858949			
643	961501	961524	760	145567	145630	1086	21229	21257			

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1087	19674	19675	186	957625-626.					
1091	941790	941809	193	410318-319.					
1095	532021	532044	214	316625.					
1099	645419	645423	223	12490.					
1101	940561	940571	231	135395, 459, 233567,					
1105	902115	902131		575, 578.					
1108	81810	81818	245	195979-980.					
1118	887251	887272	246	050600, 614.					
1131	949826	949833	259	881930.					
1135	64264	64344	269	87299, 87313, 87318-					
1135	647549	647573		87320, 87322.					
1144	81457	81464							
1151	657952	657954	277	294021,	235451				
1154	4617	4625		493.					
1154	911950	911971	284	198118.					
1156	31867	31924	309	180225, 230.					
			319	114739.					
			347	38465, 203629.					
			354	656366.					
			368	946263.					
			390	22932.	22944-				
					22950, 283540.				
			415	936416.					
			452	238261-262.					
			455	920701-704.					
			501	353963, 969, 354027.					
			569	317388.					
			583	161781, 898, 947,					
				993, 174003-004,					
				048, 053.					
			643	961501-510.					
			653	931423.					
			660	431211.					
			697	324055, 098, 389881.					
				885, 922, 928,					
				934, 979, 996-997,					
				999.					
			702	125155, 176.					
			713	230388, 362617.					
			716	26489, 26496.					
			723	221347.					
			794	943773.					
			798	74620.					
			811	64088.					
			1029	906034, 037.					
			1037	24044.					
			1154	911962.					

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING, RECEIVED	
20	67710.
40	322681-696.
50	222210.
107	226351-353, 358.
128	147765.
307	628669.
319	141739.
333	304501-510.
343	949

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 212)

be invited and you know many women suffer from shyness and will not come unless they are invited. Once you get them to the meeting you can make them feel welcome. Of course there are many who will not respond to a telephone call, who will say they are too busy, or are not interested, or that they have to stay home with the children. These are the ones who have to have a personal call.

But I'm sure that every active auxiliary member knows about these problems and that every auxiliary group can figure out how to handle them. And you can spread the movement to other neigh-

boring locals—the officers of your local can tell you the names of officers in your next-door local and you can write to their wives and ask them why they've never organized an auxiliary, if they have none, and why not do something about it? There are auxiliary press secretaries who know just how to write such a sales letter. Right now, with summer coming and the opportunity for joint picnics, if the cities are not too far apart, is just the time to get acquainted with your neighbors.

Yes, we can put the auxiliaries across and make a big, satisfactory international auxiliary organization but not until we get over the idea that we're licked, that it's not worth while, and

that we have to have the men's help to do it. Let's have the moral courage to bring the auxiliaries to life and make them really count.

I hope that you all understand that your correspondence is welcome in the JOURNAL. Because of lack of space it had to be taken out of the regular correspondence section but I have made space for it on this page and we do want to hear from Cora Valentin and Mrs. Dewey Johnson and every other auxiliary press secretary.

"None shall rule but the humble, and none but toil shall have."—Emerson.

He jests at scars who never felt a wound.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED
MISSING, RECEIVED

20—67710.
40—322681-696.
50—222210.
107—226351-353, 358.
128—147765.
307—628669.
319—114739.
333—304501-510.
343—949527.
349—186377.
354—193376.
378-379.
382-383, 388, 392-394.
390—22804.
416—91442-91450.
488—30995.
634—254261-264.
854—721810.

BLANK

83—206821-206900.
211—307506-510.
492—11641-11650.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED
VOID—NOT VOID

48—177050.
83—151756.
125—179116.
323—168910.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

Gonna give you a few jokes for a change, buddies. Maybe some of them are not new, but if there's a laugh or two in the bunch that's what this column is for.

* * *

The following definition of an efficiency expert handed me a hearty laugh. Maybe it will raise a laugh elsewhere. "An efficiency expert is a fellow who learns more and more about less and less until he finally knows absolutely nothing about everything."

CLAYTON R. LEE,
L. U. No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

This one's got us guessing, too. Who wants to send in the solution?

A Poser For a Cashier

The employer to applicant for situation as cashier:

"If I offered you your choice between \$1,000 a year and an annual increase of \$100, or \$500 a half year with an increase of \$25 every half year, which would you choose?"

"The \$1,000 and \$100 increase, of course," said the applicant.

"If that's the case you're of no use to me as a cashier," said the employer.

How did the applicant blunder?

FRANK HUGHES, I. O.

* * *

The "H" Is Silent

The use of the aspirate in London schools is ever a problem even among parents, as the following will show:

"Come an ave an at on. If you adn't ave ad one you'd ave ad it on," called a mother to her boy.

And this remark heard at the zoo:

"Lor, ma, there's a heagle." "Not it, it's a howl."

"Excuse me," said the keeper, "It's an awk."

FRANK HUGHES, I. O.

* * *

And here's one that really belongs "On Every Job."

A Little Too Thick

Through a little mistake in using the saw on the last cut the lineman had to call down to the helper for a piece of wood so he could patch up the job.

"How big a chunk do you want?" asked the helper.

"A piece about the size of your head only not as thick," the lineman replied.

R. B. BRANNAKA,
L. U. No. 210, Atlantic City, N. J.

* * *

Batter Up!

Now that baseball is here again we are reminded of this story.

A professor at the ball game said to another spectator:

"I see the pitcher is ambidextrous."

The fan hurriedly glanced at his score card and replied, "Naw, that's Jones pitching."

SAUVAN, L. U. No. 734.

Here's one we swiped from the "Reminiscences of an old 'Rail'" in the Southwestern Railway Journal:

Boomer Brakeman Resigns

It was pay day and he had taken on a few highballs and decided he would bunch the job and went to the office to call for his time. Entering the office with his head up and hat on the back of his head he did not notice a small wooden box on the floor just a couple of feet from where the trainmaster sat at his desk, and stumbling over the box he fell into the trainmaster's lap. The trainmaster grabbed him, stood him on his feet, and sizing him up, said:

"You are fired."

"No, I ain't fired; I quit."

"You quit; when did you quit?"

"When I fell over that box."

* * *

We're very pleased to publish this tribute to Senator George Norris:

The T. V. A.

or

The Little Gray Man of the West

In the valley of the Tennessee
Not far from Lookout Mountain,
Is a project called by letters three;
Soon the mighty river will be a fountain.

On the peak of a gray stone wall
Mighty generators will whirl;
As through its gates mighty waters fall
Machines throughout the land will purr.

So we praise "the little gray man of the West"

As he stands before the Senate unafraid
To induce the people in this valley to invest
That nitrates, lights, beauty and wealth
shall be made.

Norris City a beautiful village we shall make
Where the people of the valley will rest.
In cottages white with roofs of shakes,
A monument to "the little gray man of the West."

On the river at the great bend
Lie Wilson's Lake and Muscle Shoals;
From thence a million lights we will send;
Thus we will crush a banker's goal.

Under the southern, clay-bound soil
Many legions of soldiers rest,
Men and women of the South, as you toil
Always remember "the little gray man of the West."

As over your head the wires are spread
To lighten your burdens and unrest,
When over the hills and vales you may tread,

Hallow the name of "the little gray man of the West."

JAMES W. HINTON, I. O.

This is kinda sad as electrical work is such a hazardous trade. Can't something be done about it?

Bill Hazard

My name is Bill Hazard. Do you know me? There's none in my line can show me. What I do in my line, I do in short time. But I only rush when I have ter. Tried to join a union. Was turned down. Examined like a Tessler wearing Edison's crown.

They tried me to stick, 'twas just a trick. But they got what they were after. Of course a Hazard they could not take. Born a Hazard. My mistake. That night on my way wandering home I figgered my gal would be just alone. So in I hurried. Asked her to be married. To me, as my loving wife. This union, too, turned me down. Called me a silly, floundering clown. Said 'twould make her sick to be tied to a hick.

With a Hazard the rest of her life.

Both thought me a Hazard. I put on the brake.

Born a Hazard. My mistake.

WILLIAM T. WURM,
L. U. No. 3, New York.

* * *

We have a swell poem called "Over the Bar" which tells how to mix a drink called an Electriker, from William E. Hanson, of L. U. No. 103, but gosh, Bill, it's pretty long and we haven't decided yet what to do with it because we hate to cut it down. How about it?

* * *

Probably Behind

The "walking encyclopedia" of the boarding house was laying down the law, in a large voice, though no one had shown any disposition to argue with him.

"Every dog is entitled to one bite. According to the law of this state, before you can sue for damages from the owner of the dog that bites you you've got to prove that it was known to be a vicious dog—that it had bitten someone before—"

As he paused for breath, the oldtimer looked around from his newspaper and quietly asked:

"Or behind, I suppose?"

ARNOLD FOX, L. U. No. 3, New York.

* * *

And here's old Masterson; we can't get along without him.

Take It From Me

They like to do a golden deed
To prove they are a friend in need;
They like to write a lovely song,
And keep smiling right along;
They also think it is nice to live,
These men who are so glad to give,
And they will put up a valiant fight
To shield a Brother when he is right—
That's them.

JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.



“WE DO NOT WANT A
TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT,
BUT A PERMANENT PRO-
GRAM.”

President Roosevelt

